CAIA REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE 77/78

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WITH OUR FREE EXTERIOR DECORATING GUIDE, THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR NEXT HOME CAN BE AS BEAUTIFUL AS THE INSIDE.

The outside of a home is just as important as the inside. As a matter of fact, the outside is the side most people see.

So before you build your next home, get your hands on our Exterior Decorating Guide. It's loaded with beautiful ideas.

It shows you a variety of Richtex colors and styles so you can choose the exact brick for the type of home you are building.

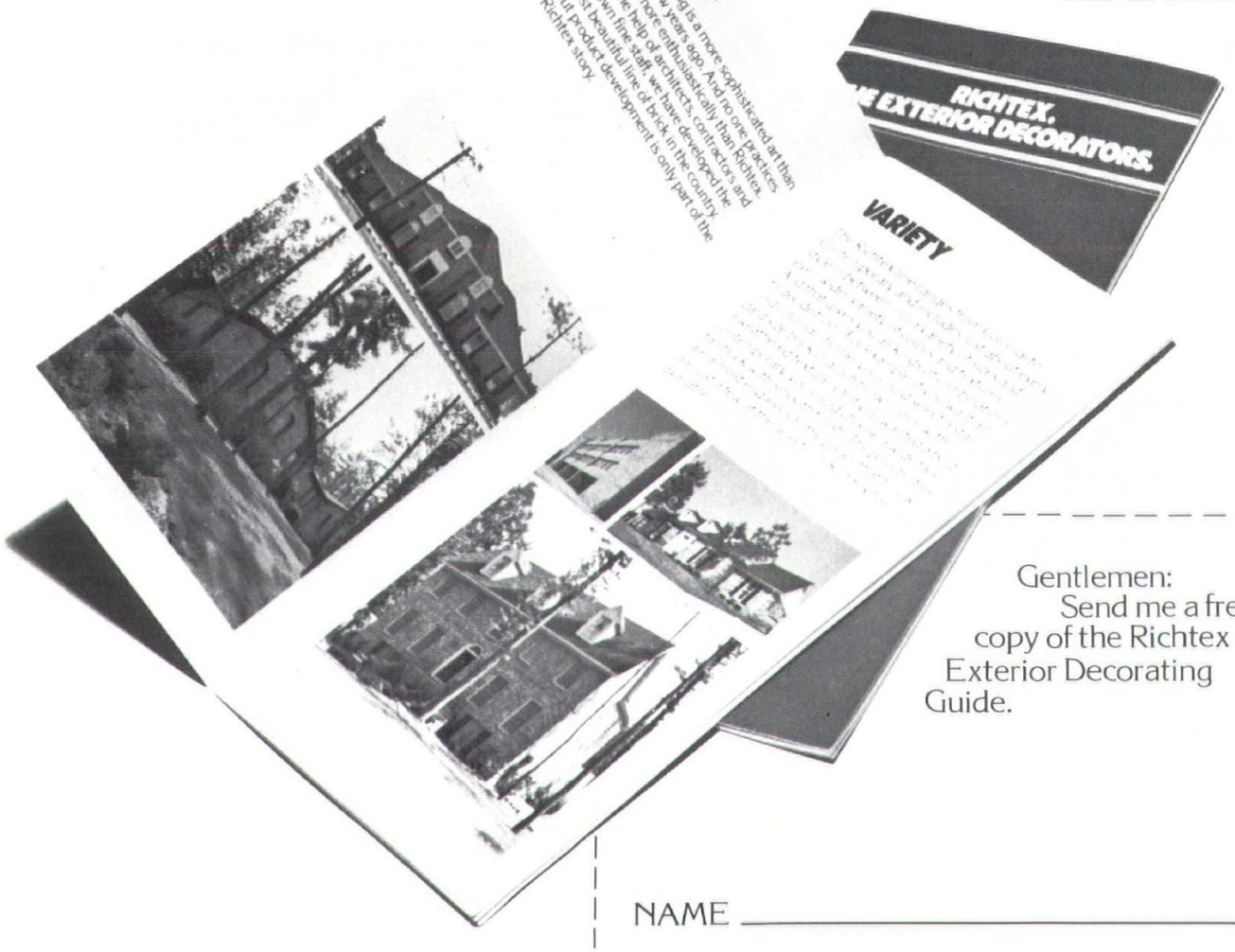
It explains how choosing the right shade of mortar enhances the beauty of the brick.

It points out the importance of selecting the right type of roofing to match the motif you're trying to achieve.

It gives you some exciting suggestions for landscaping with brick.

And here's the most beautiful thing of all: the Guide doesn't cost you a cent.

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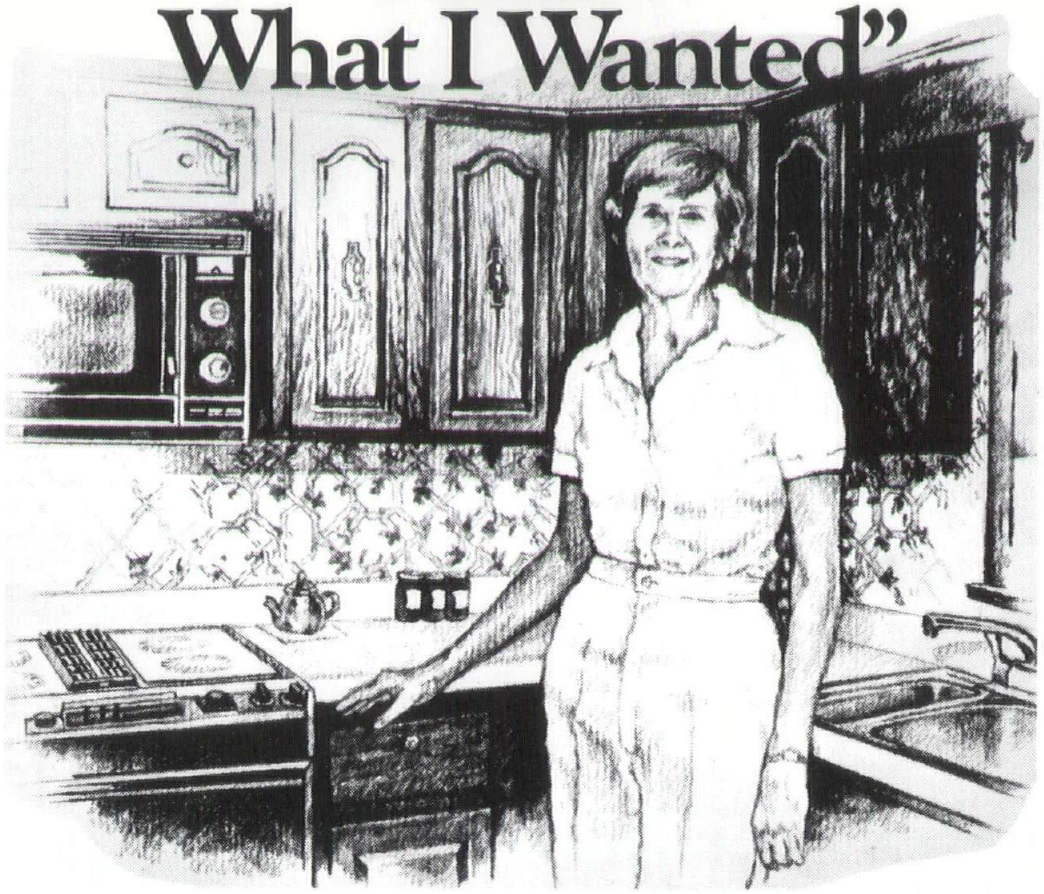
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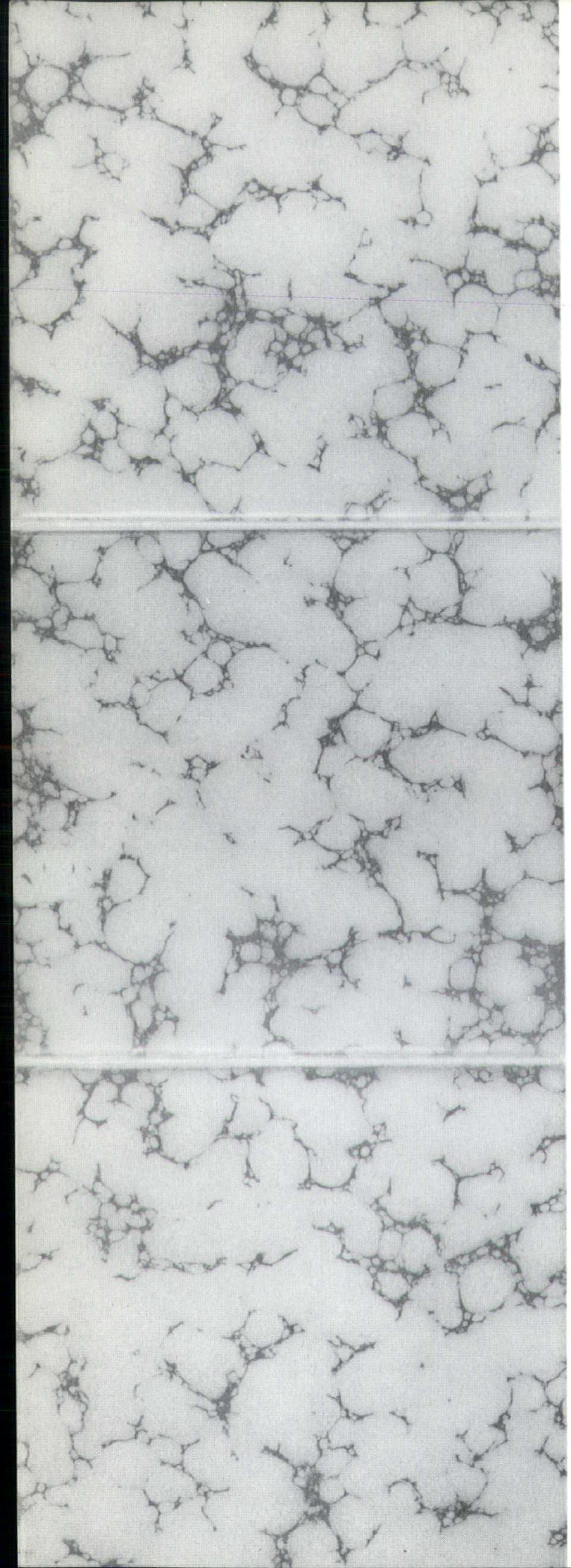
Thanks *Jean McLane*

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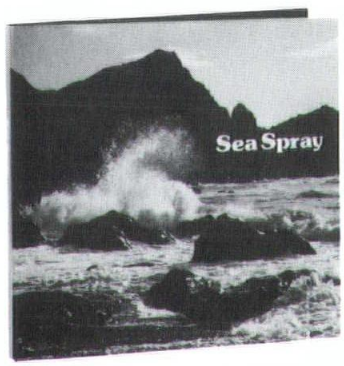
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SCAIA REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE 77/78

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COVER

A bright spot in the state's architectural picture is Kiawah Island which until recently was one of the last remaining undeveloped sea islands on the Atlantic Coast. Here oil money from Kuwait, expertise gained in previous coastal resort developments and the "last chance syndrome" have been combined with great success. Beach front lots at $100,000 a piece are being bought three at a time and houses and condominiums are being sold before completion. Featured here is a sketch of Kiawah's Shadowwood Villas by Lucas and Stubbs Associates of Charleston.

PERSPECTIVE — Page 7

News, views and comments about architecture and the architectural profession in South Carolina during 1977.

PREVIEWS — Page 10

Some of the new buildings designed by South Carolina architectural firms during the past year.

AS BUILT — Page 25

Some of the new buildings designed by SCAIA members and completed during the past year.

SCAIA ROSTERS — Page 34

Listings of all fellows, corporate members, associate members of the South Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and of the firms with which they are affiliated.

CLEMSON SEMESTER REVIEW — Insert

A reprint of portions of the latest issue of The Semester Review of the Clemson University College of Architecture.

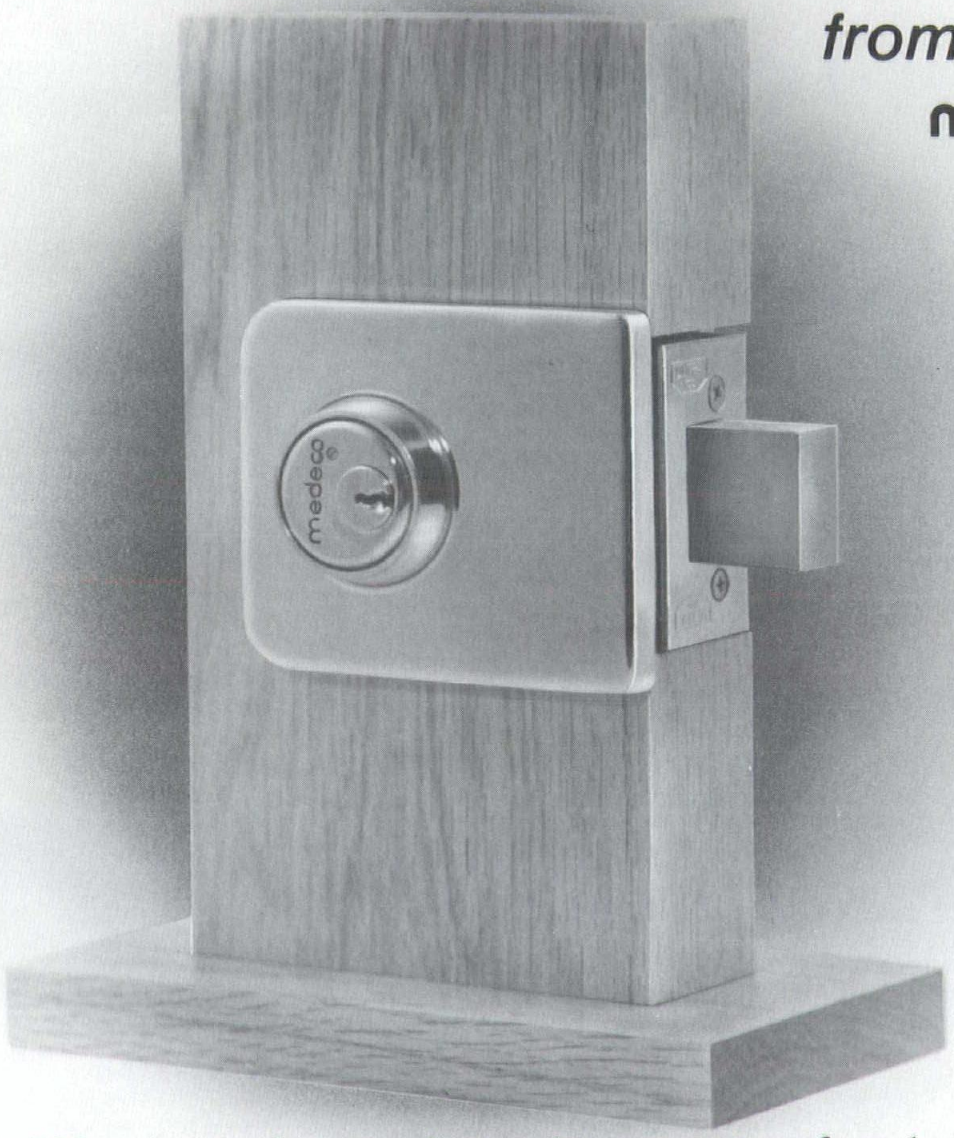
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION SOUTH CAROLINA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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PERSPECTIVE

NAMES/CHANGES

Craig and Gaulden of Greenville were awarded the 1977 Tau Sigma Delta Silver Medal for excellence in architectural design. The student membership of Clemson University's Phi Chapter of the national honor society for architecture and the allied arts awards this medal to that person or group of persons who has shown exceptional merit in the field of architecture or its allied arts.

Stevens & Wilkinson, Architects Engineers Planners of Atlanta, has opened an office in Columbia under the direction of **Robert T. Lyles** and **J. Lesesne Montieth,** both formerly of LBC&W and Wilbur Smith and Associates. The historic Crawford/Clarkson House at 1622 Bull Street is the site of the new office. **Phelps Bultman,** formerly of Bultman Coulter Gasque, has joined Wilbur Smith and Assoicates in the continuing efforts by that organization with international operations in traffic and transportation consultation to increase its architectural capacity.

MBTB Architects-Engineers, Inc. is the new corporate name of the Greenville Architectural-Engineering firm formerly known as McMillan, Bunes, Townsend & Bowen. Their office location, mailing address and telephone number remain the same.

McMillan Associates, Architects and Consultants, has been formed in Greenville by **Michael McMillan,** formerly of McMillan, Bunes, Townsend & Bowen. Associate in charge of production is **W. Robert Foster.** The office is located in Suite 502, First Federal Building, 301 College Street, Greenville.

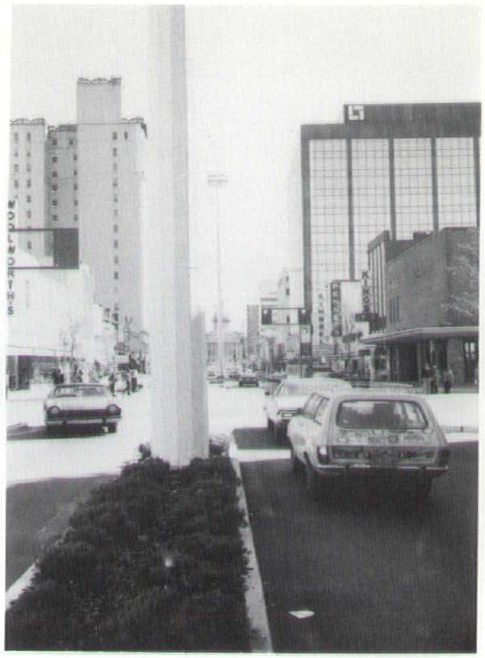
Carlisle Associates Architects Engineers of Columbia has been formed by **William A. Carlisle FAIA** and a group of former LBC&W architects including **D. J. Edwards, Alvin L. Farnsworth** and **James L. Bennett** and other professionals. They are located in the Bankers Trust Tower.

Louis M. Wolff, FAIA died on October 30th in Columbia where he had been a leader in architectural and civic affairs for many years. After leaving the Army Corps of Engineers as a colonel at the end of World War II, he was one of the founders of the architecture-engineering-planning firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, later LBC&W, Inc. A graduate of Clemson with a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Wolff was a past president of the Clemson Architectural Foundation as well as the SCAIA. He was active in the affairs of the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, various health and construction and advisory panels and the Tree of Life Temple.

Read S. Barnes died on May 25th in Charleston where he had practiced architecture for almost twenty years. He had been a founding member and past president of the Charleston Council of Architects and had been active in preservation work both in practice and on the boards of the Preservation Society of Charleston and preservation foundation for the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina.

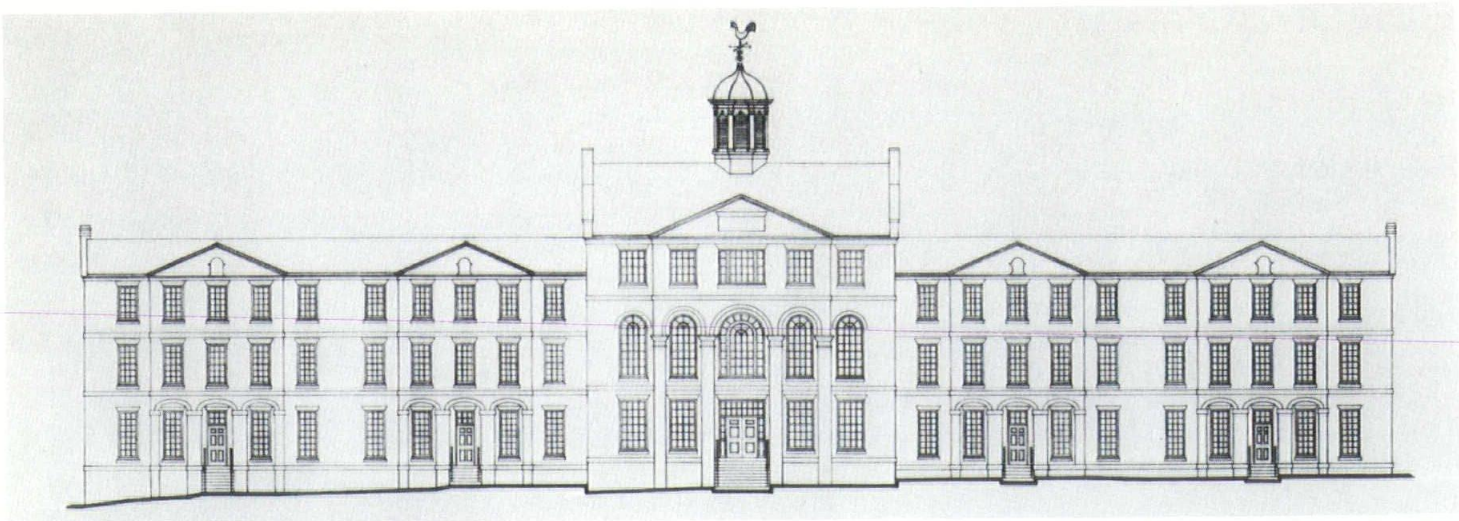
MORE FOR LESS

The annual increase in the roster of architects and architectural firms in the state affiliated with the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects indicates a numerically growing profession as does the steady enrollment in Clemson University's College of Architecture. Construction in the state, however, has not fully recovered from the disastrous 1973 slump which has carried over into the present no-growth economy. A marked increase in the activities of the package dealers has been noted in some areas. Many commercial ventures have had to seek financing from out of state developers with in-house, or affiliated, architectural arrangements. Provisions in the Standard Building Code requiring professional services for certain categories of construction projects for public use are not being uniformly enforced. As a result of these circumstances in some parts of the state there is less work for more architects.





Controversial Beautification. The most controversial project completed in South Carolina during the past year seems to have been the redevelopment of Main Street in Columbia. Opinion has been divided into two camps. Some observers favor the unusual night lighting effects from 150 foot tall light poles in the middle of the street, the planting and the contemporary paving designs, traffic signals and kiosks of the new streetscape. Others deplore the effects of these features on the once famous vista down the street to the State House and on the parking and traffic circulation.



USC's Oldest Building Restored. DeSaussure College, the oldest building on the campus of the University of South Carolina, is being restored as closely as possible to its original exterior appearance. On the interior the old tenements in the wings are being converted into efficiency apartments and the center pavilion into faculty offices. Matching federal funds for the facade restoration are being provided through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Architects for work on the University's historic "Horseshoe" are the Triad Architectural Associates.

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES INCREASE

There are now 403 South Carolina properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Since April 1977, thirteen additions to the Register have been made in areas from the seacoast to the upcountry.

The Legare-Morgan House in Aiken is a small, clapboard structure whose last portion was added prior to 1837. Between 1850 and 1859 it was the home of James Mathewes Legare, artist, poet, inventor, and a contemporary of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He contributed to several nationally-known periodicals and received two patents on his inventions. Legare died in 1859, and in 1870 the family sold the property to Thomas C. Morgan whose descendants retain it.

Berkeley County's new Register entry is Loch Dhu, an excellent example of the Upper St. John's regional plantation house with square floor plan, high-hipped roof, tall square chimneys, two front doors, and raised one-story porches. Located near Cross, Loch Dhu was built around 1816 by Robert J. Kirk whose family came to the area in the 1700s.

The interior of the Central Baptist Church, one of Charleston's two new entries on the Register, is notable because of murals throughtout depicting scenes from the life of Christ. It is thought to be one of the first black churches in Charleston built solely by blacks (ca. 1893) and in continuous use since then.

Also in Charleston County (Mount Pleasant) is Oakland Plantation, built around 1750, an example of the residential form developed by the Dutch colonists in New York and New Jersey in the early eighteenth century. Originally named Youghall Plantation, the property was acquired by John Perrie in 1704 and named Youghall in honor of his birthplace in Ireland.

Winnie Davis Hall, on the campus of Limestone College in Gaffney, was named for Jefferson Davis's daughter. This Cherokee County Register addition was completed around 1904 and was designed as a depository for Civil War records and as a center for promotion of the study of southern history and literature.

St. Paul's Methodist Church in Dillon County stands unaltered today near Little Rock. Built about 1871 in the transitional Italianate Victorian vernacular style, St. Paul's and its predecessor, Liberty Chapel, have long been important in the community's religious life.

One of the few mid-nineteenth century public structures remaining in Greenville, Downtown Baptist Church, built in 1858 and designed by architect Samuel Sloan, is one of two new Greenville County Register entries. The church was organized in 1831 and still maintains an active congregation.

Fountain Inn boasts the second Greenville County listing, Fairview Presbyterian Church. The congregation was organized in 1786 and the Greek Revival Church building was constructed in 1858. One of the oldest churches in the South Carolina upcountry, Fairview was named for a church in County Antrim, Ireland.

According to local tradition, Hebron Church in Bucksville in Horry County, was built around 1855 by workers from the local mill and ship building industries which were thriving at the time. Hebron is a good example of rural South Carolina church architecture.

Tanglewood Plantation, Lee County's Register addition, is located near Lynchburg and has been the home of several outstanding South Carolinians. Built in the mid-1800s by the Rev. William H. Smith, Tanglewood was the home of United States Senator Ellison D. (Cotton

Ed) Smith and Bishop Alexander Coke Smith of the Methodist Conference.

Lexington County's new Register site is the Lemuel Boozer House, one of the oldest and most historic in the town of Lexington. Built around 1828-1830 by Lemuel Boozer, it remains virtually unchanged since the 1840s when a left rear ell and right wing were added. Boozer, an attorney, served as South Carolina senator, lieutenant governor, and circuit judge.

Bethesda Presbyterian Church at McConnells in York County is one of the four original Presbyterian churches in old York District. Although early church records are lost, tradition says a mission was erected in 1760 and Bethesda was organized in 1769 or 1770. Bethesda, a typical rural brick church in an expanded meeting house form, still serves as an active seat of Presbyterianism.

York County's second new Register listing is Ebenezer Academy, the oldest known school building standing in the county. The academy, which offered young men college preparatory classes emphasizing the classics, represents an educational trend that flourished in the South in the first half of the nineteenth century. The present structure, located on the grounds of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, was not built until 1860 and replaces another which burned.

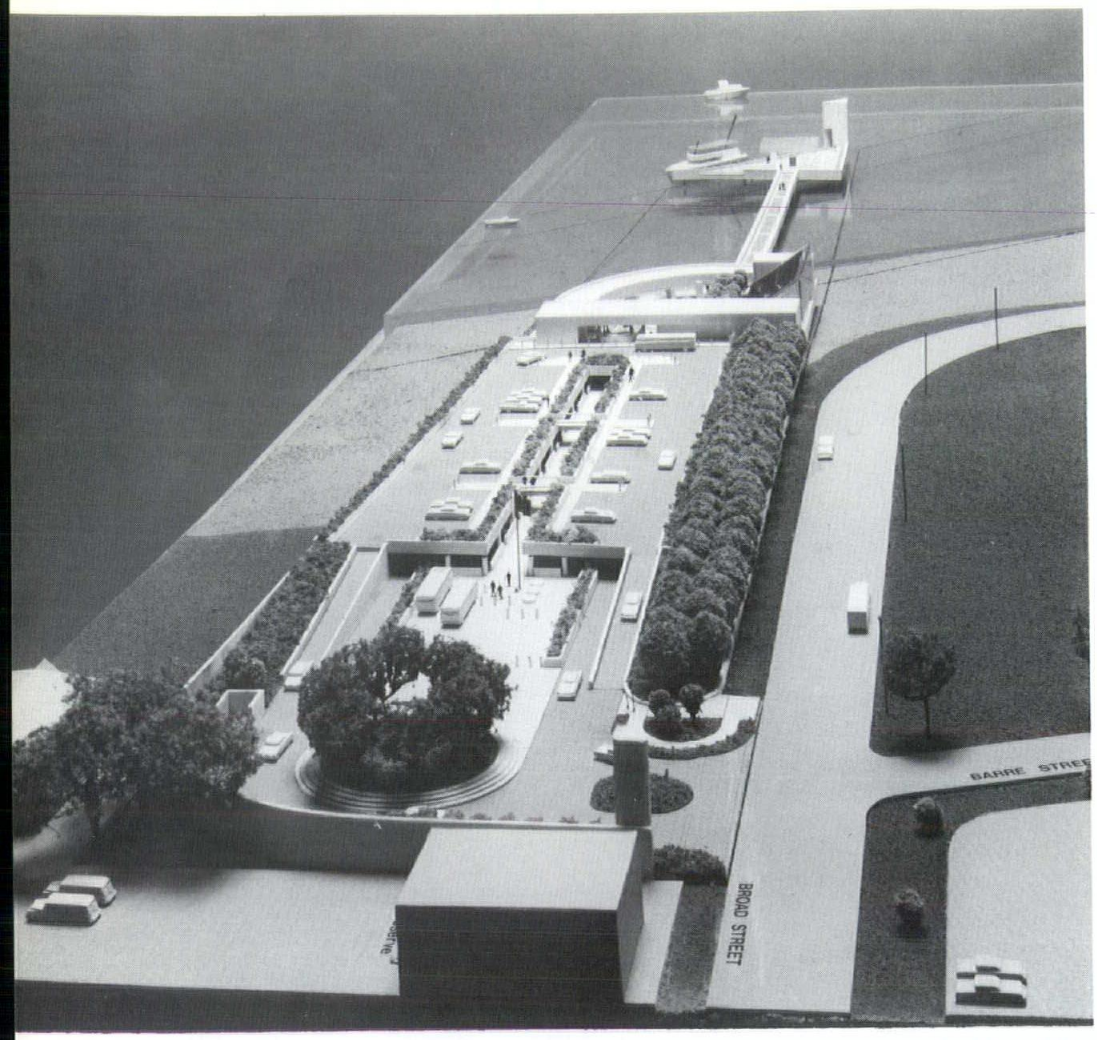
South Carolina is expected to receive more funds in 1978 for historic preservation from the Department of Interior Grants-in-Aid Program than any other state in the nation. This allocation, administered by the Historic Preservation Division of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, will be used to continue the statewide historic preservation program, to prepare historic district surveys and plans, and to acquire and develop historic properties. In order to be eligible for a grant, a property must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places and have fifty percent matching funds.

From **The New South Carolina Gazette**
S. C. Department of Archives and History



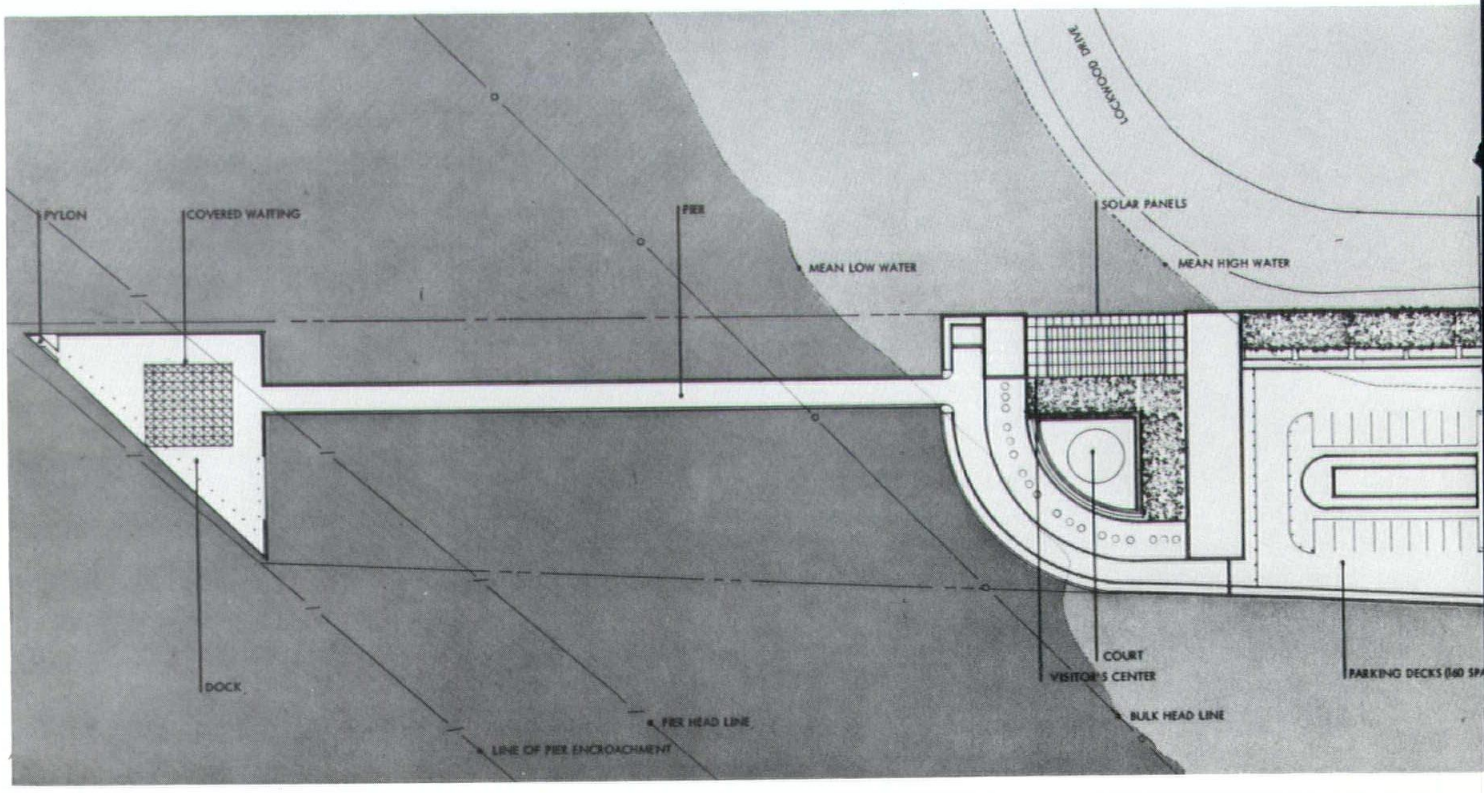
Award Winning Beautification. This pedestrian crosswalk over Pickens Street on the University of South Carolina campus in Columbia won a first place award in an annual highway beautification program. Conducted by the U. S. Department of Transportation, the 1977 competition attracted 242 entries from forty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The project was a joint effort of the University and the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation with the USC planning staff modifying a standard highway bridge. Modifications included approach ramps and rails, planters and lighting fixtures. Extensive landscaping on the bridge itself and on the cuts down to Pickens Street was planned by landscape architect Richard K. Webel. The overpass serves as a vital link between the portions of the campus previously separated by heavy vehicular traffic. A third place award went to "Tunnelvision", a three story mural painted by artist Blue Sky on the wall of the Farm Credit Bank's Building in Columbia.

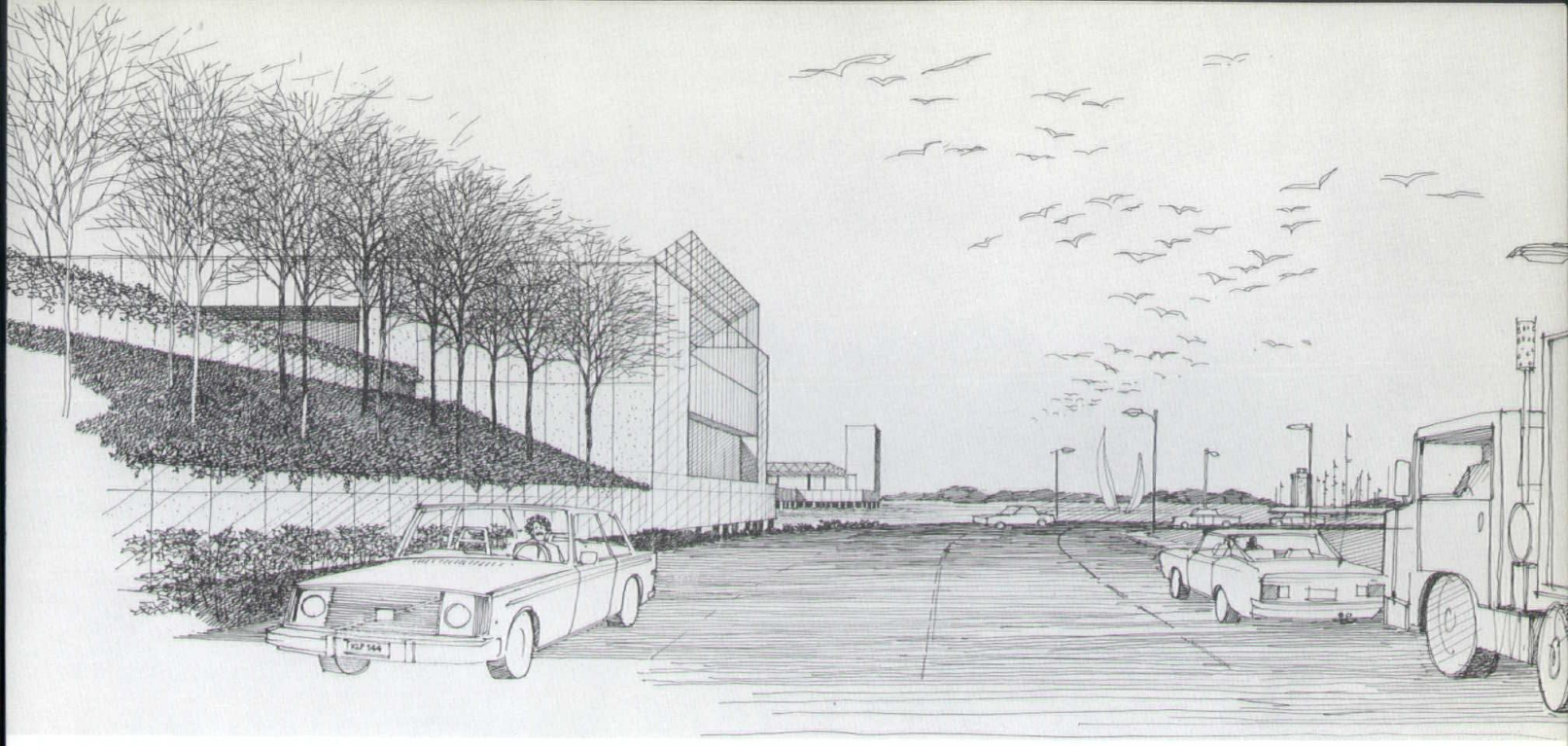
PREVIEWS

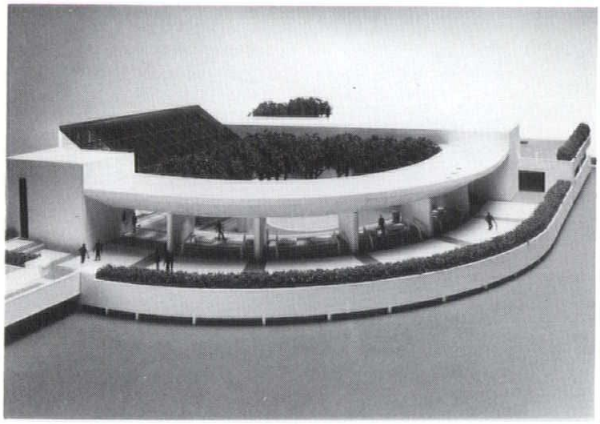


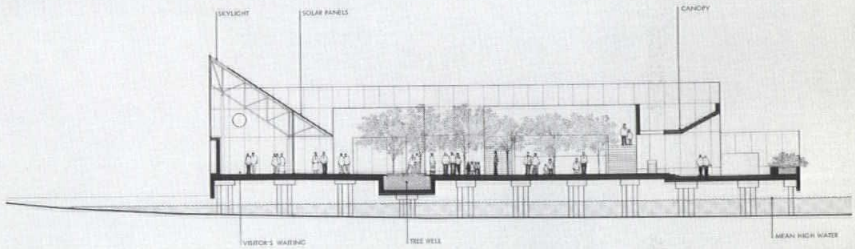
LOCKWOOD GREENE

The Broad Street Site for the Fort Sumter National Monument has been given an overriding goal by the National Park Service—a quality level of orientation and access to serve the people of the region and visitors. A Charleston Harbor front base for concessioner tour boat operation includes visitor parking and an orientation facility for the service of visitor tour boat access to Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. The selected preliminary development concept provides a pile supported two-level parking deck occupying one half of the site. A landscaped earthen berm parallels Broad Street, screening from view the parking deck and the semi-industrial character of the adjacent U.S. Coast Guard Station. The visitor facility is proposed for an area immediately adjacent to the parking drop-off area with a bridge connecting the marginal wharf to the visitor orientation facility. The visitor facility provides a visual terminus to Lockwood Drive and Broad Street. Solar panels, providing partial heating, cooling, and domestic hot water requirements, form the sloping roof of the public waiting/exhibit area.





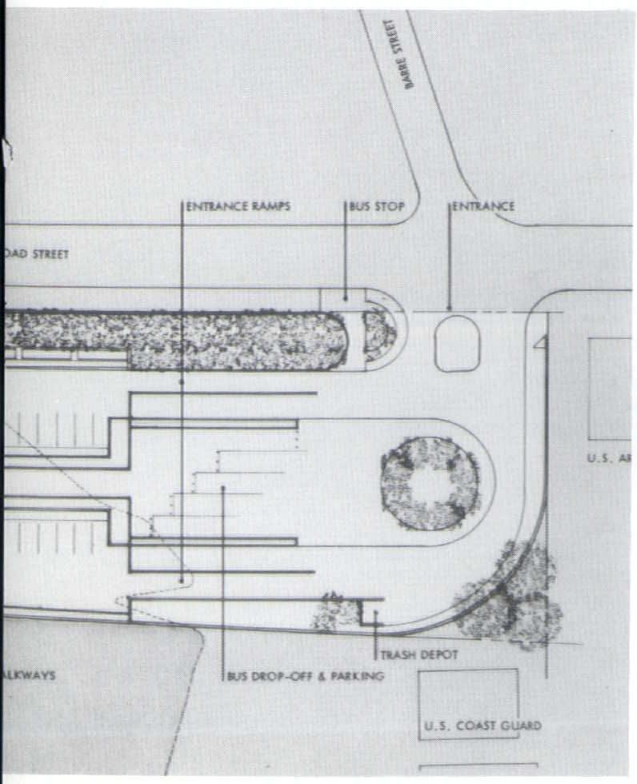


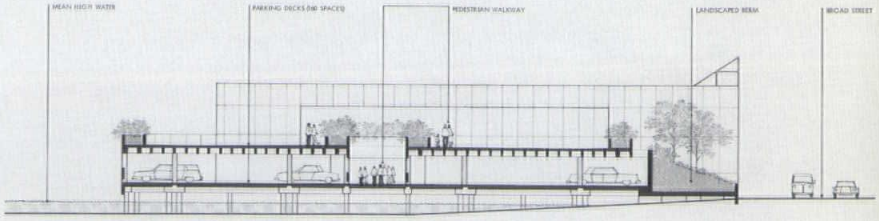


SECTION THROUGH VISITOR'S CENTER LOOKING EAST

LOCKWOOD GREENE-ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS

SCALE

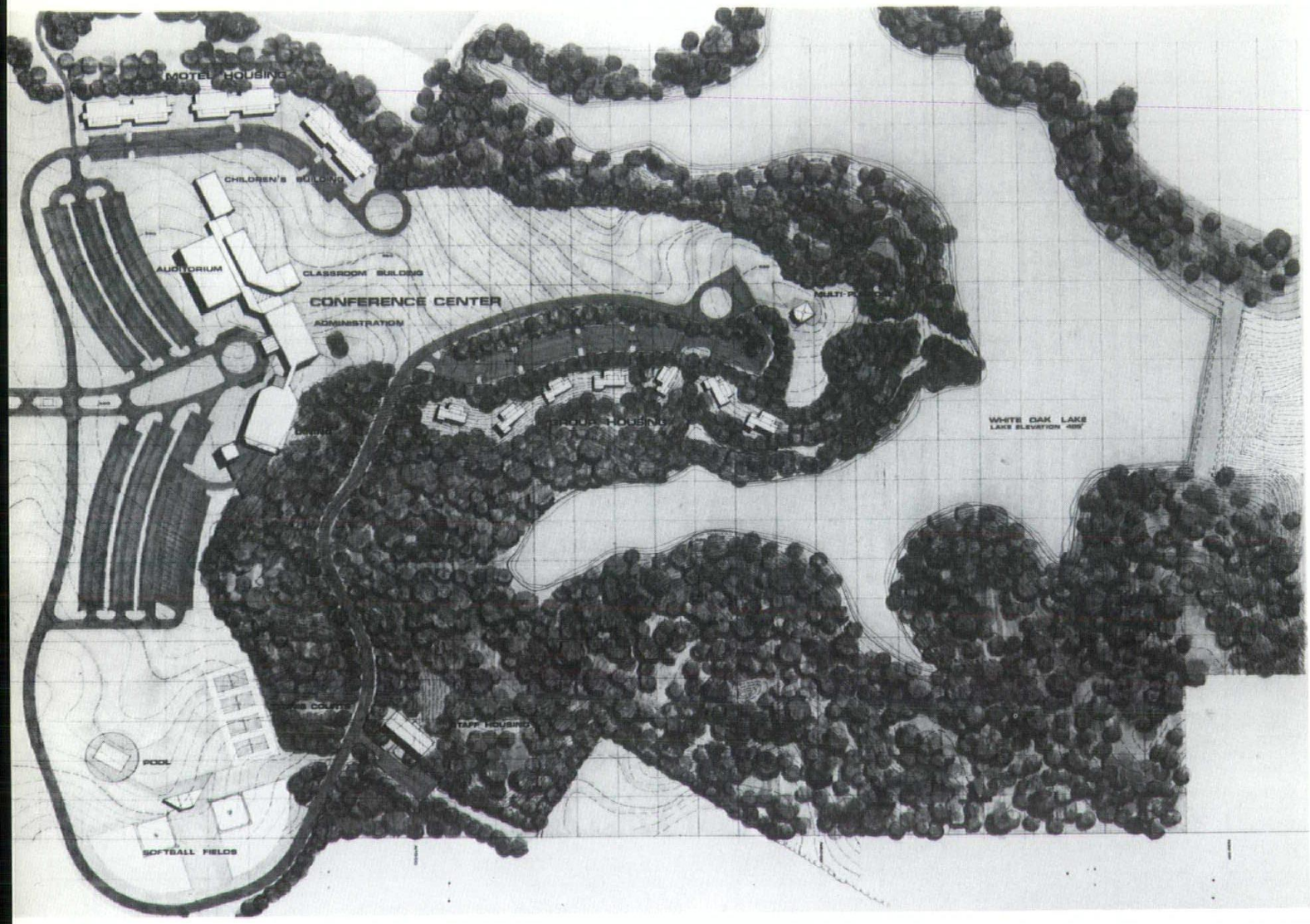


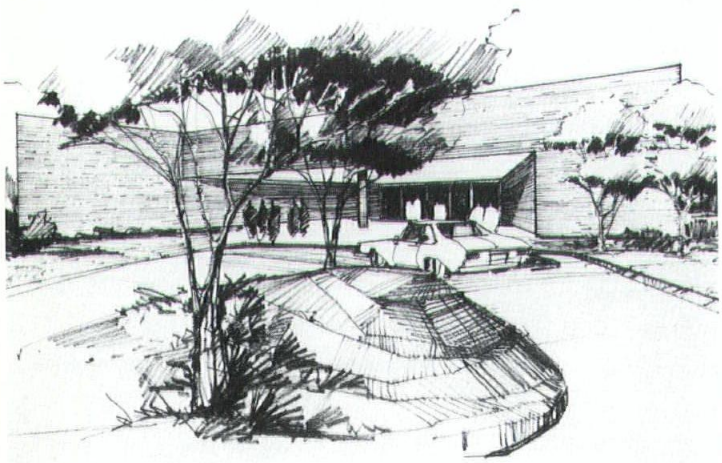


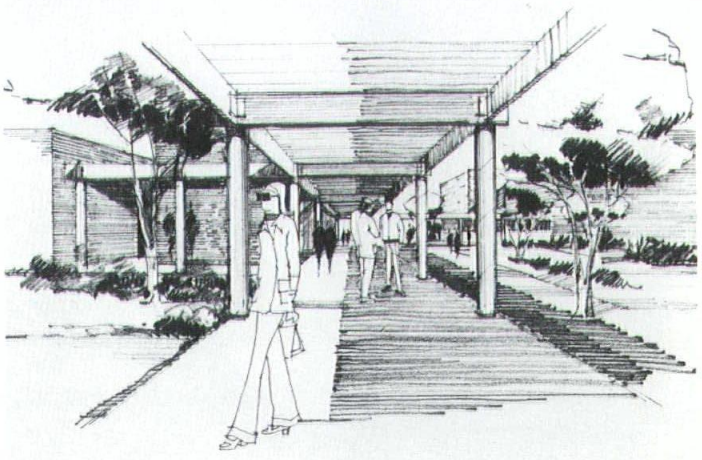
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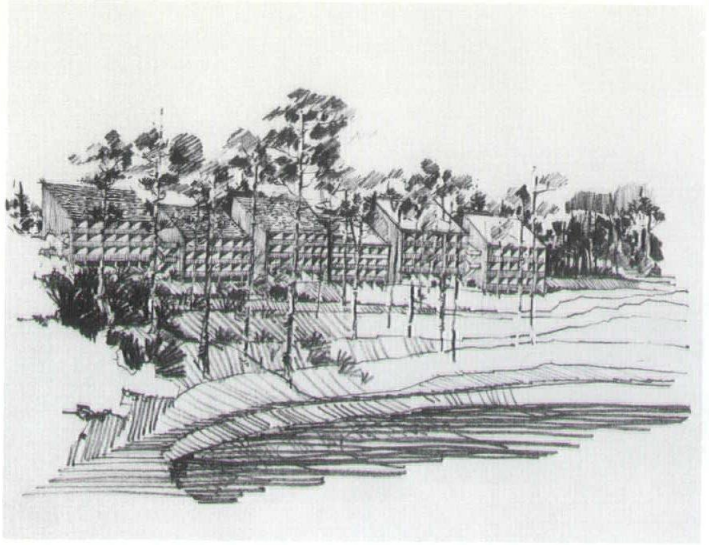
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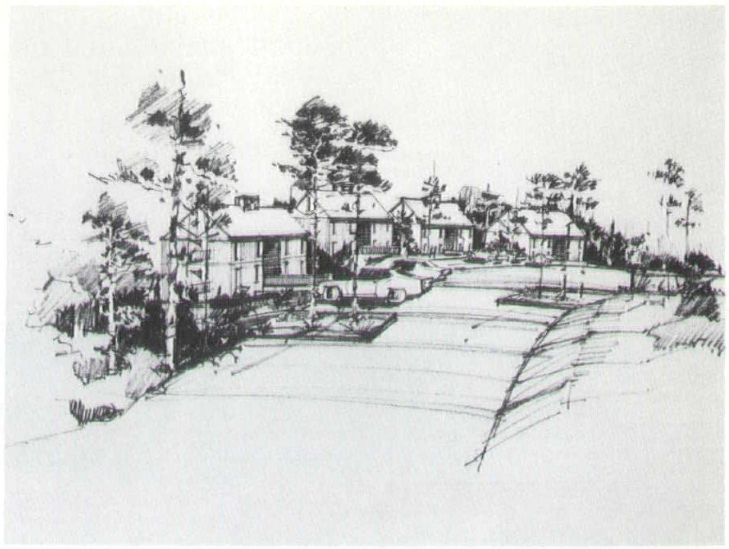
SCALE


MOTEL HOUSING
CHILDREN'S BUILDING
AUDITORIUM
CLASSROOM BUILDING
CONFERENCE CENTER
ADMINISTRATION
WHITE OAK LAKE
POOL
SOFTBALL FIELDS







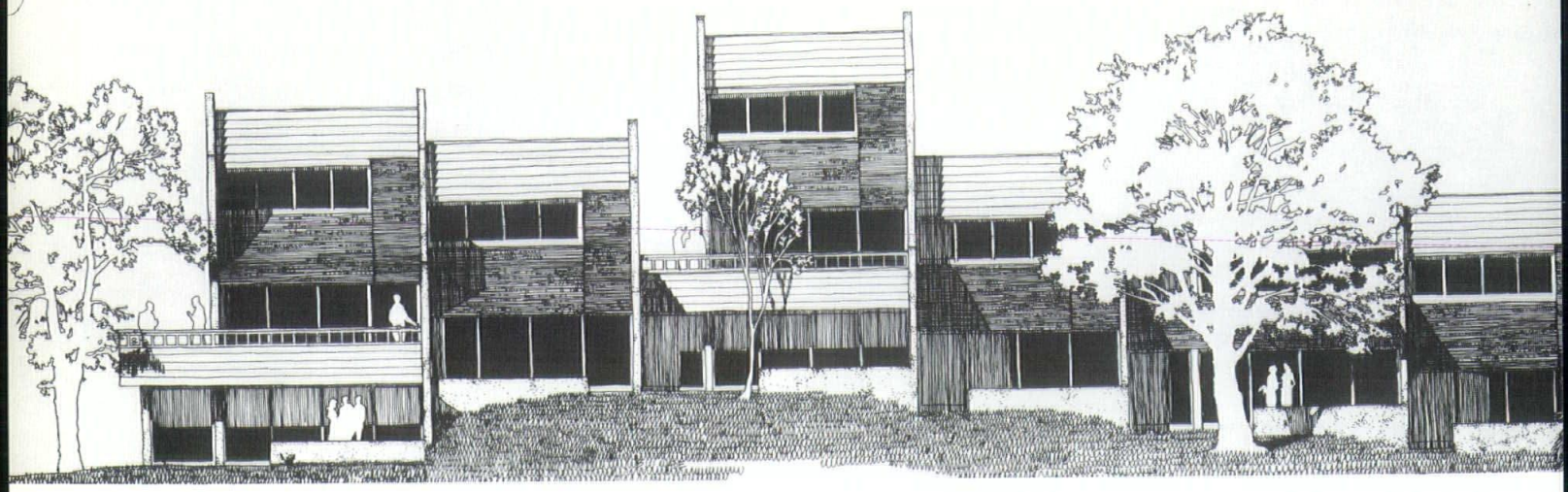


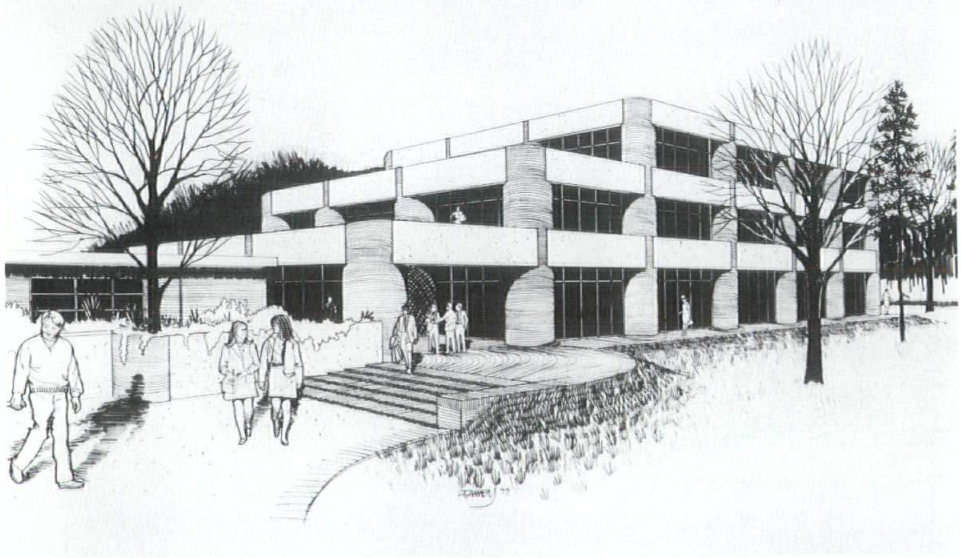
NEAL ASSOCIATES

White Oak Conference Center for the South Carolina Baptist Convention is being built around a theme of quiet comfort and casual relaxation without the rustic accommodations usually associated with a camp. Located near Winnsboro in Fairfield County, White Oak is in the center of the state and only twenty-five miles from Columbia and five miles from I-77. The conference center includes motel housing and group housing to accommodate 1,000 people. A thirty-acre lake, multi-purpose shelter, and superintendent's residence have already been constructed on the site. The other facilities include a dining room facility to seat 600 people, an administration building, a classroom building, a children's education building, and an auditorium to seat approximately 1,200 people. In addition to these buildings, a solar-heated pool, athletic fields and camping facilities will be provided.

The Clemson Area Retirement Center is made up primarily of a group of people who choose to approach their later years with others of common interests regarding security, reduced maintenance of individual living area, continued social and recreational activity, privacy, and most of all the close availability of health care services. There will be three degrees of housing at CARC. The first degree will be comfortable homes and condominiums, single story for safety, located close together for economy and ease of maintenance.



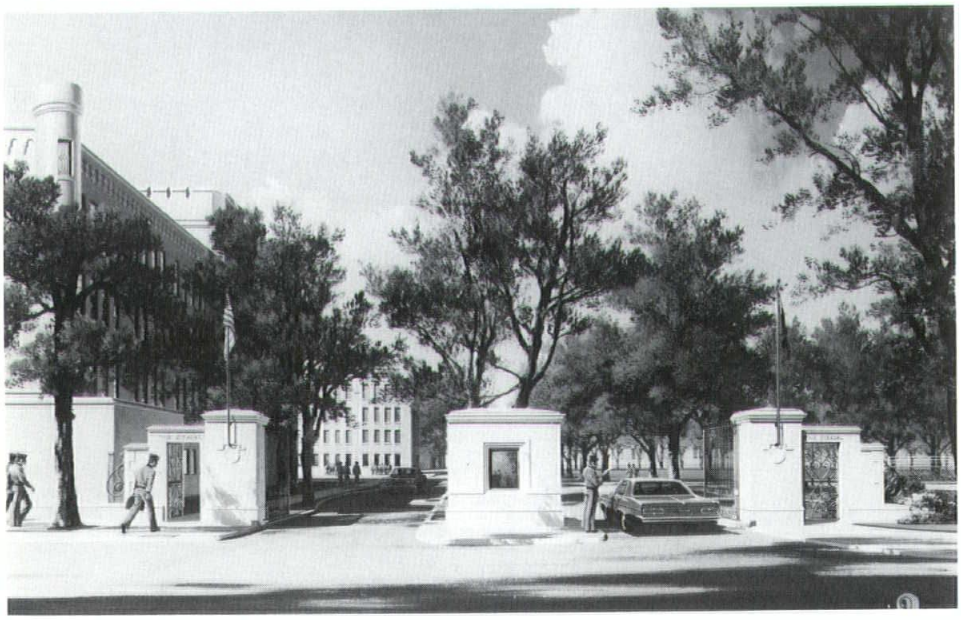




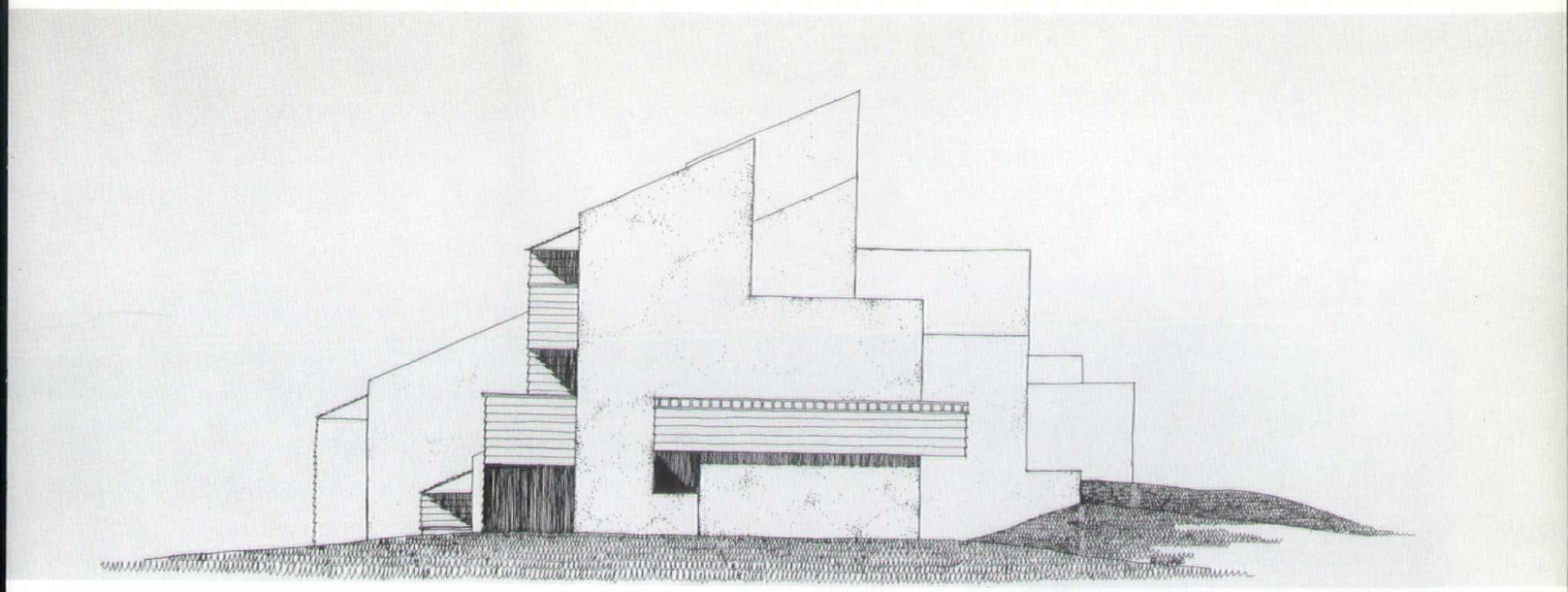
LUCAS & STUBBS

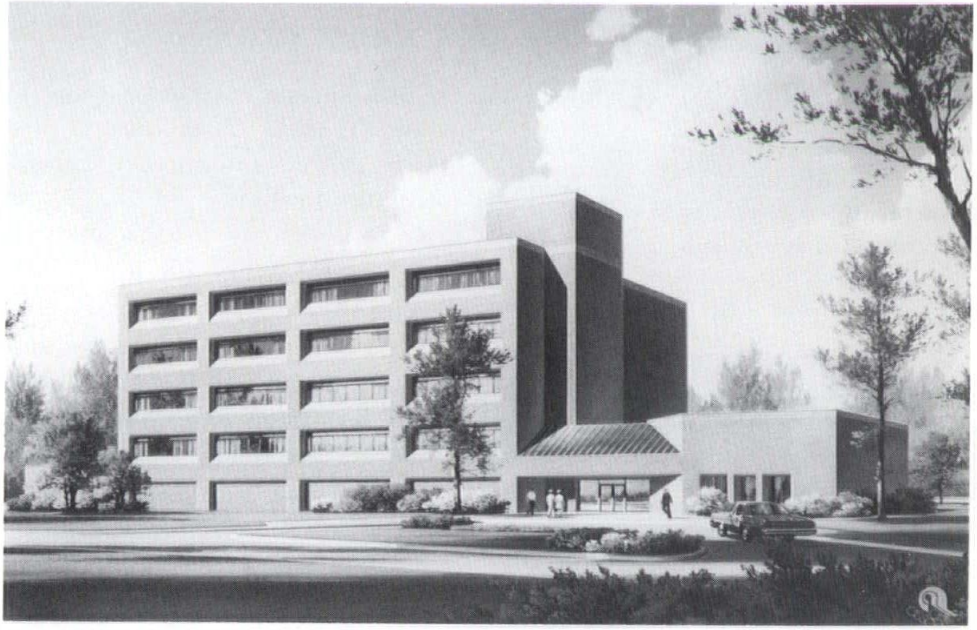
Shadowwood Villas Condominiums on Seabrook Island are sited to preserve the natural dune topography and maintain the densely wooded site. The townhouses are simply framed with clear-span joists between frame party walls. Variation and interest is given to the groupings by varying floor levels and heights and by offsetting the forty-five units. Exterior finishes are stucco and stained beveled-wood siding.

An Office Addition for Santee Cooper Public Service Authority will provide approximately 30,000 square feet of additional space. The design features large circular brick columns with pre-cast concrete brise-soleil and steps back to provide outdoor roof plazas.

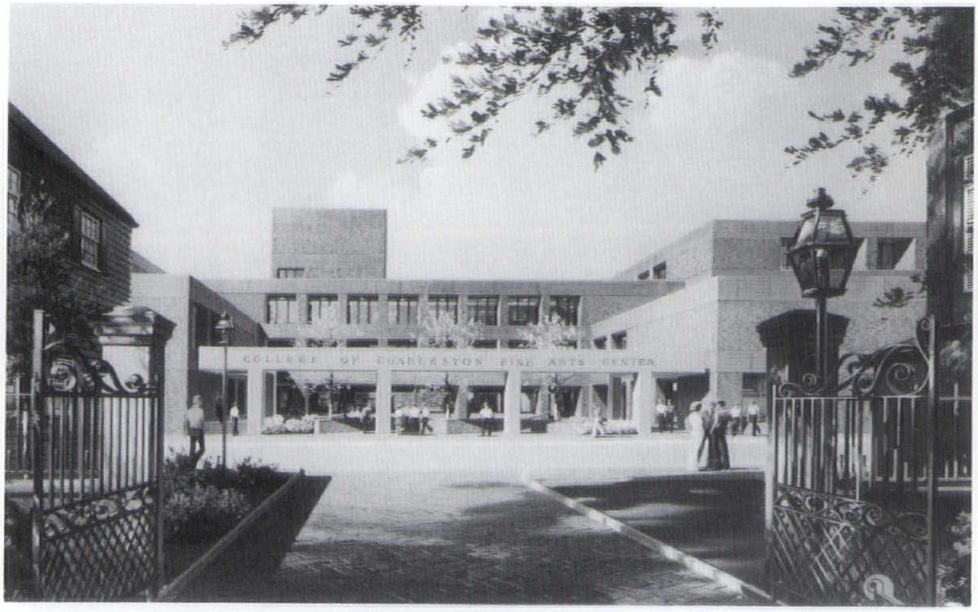


A new Master Development Plan for the Citadel provides suggestions and priorities for substantial changes in the military college campus. One such change is a strengthening of the existing Lesesne Gate entrance by the provision for a grand boulevard into the campus between existing rows of live oaks.





A City Hall and Law Enforcement Center for North Charleston, is oriented with the long axis east/west. Glass, limited to the north and south exposures, is shielded by overhangs. A council chamber, seating approximately 110 people, opens immediately off the main entrance lobby. The 66,000 square foot interior is designed for maximum flexibility and expansion space.



The Fine Arts Center for the College of Charleston is currently under construction with completion projected for Fall 1978. The facility was designed around a courtyard which will serve as a terminus for an existing pedestrian street. Featuring a 300 seat theatre, a 250 seat recital hall, an art gallery, studios, classrooms, and various administrative support areas, the center was named for Albert Simons, "Dean of Charleston Architects."



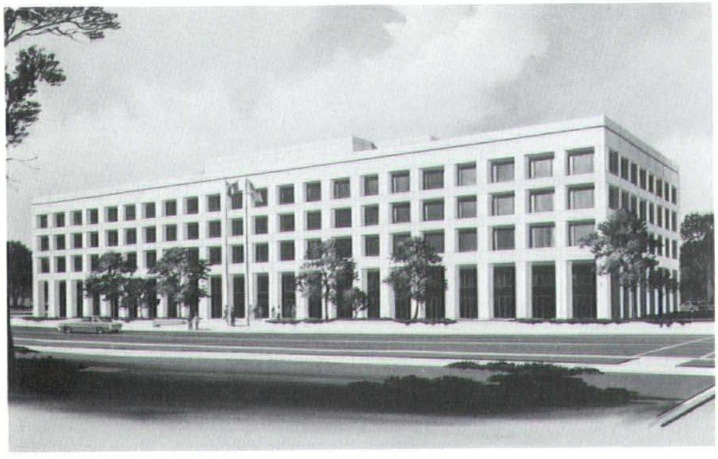
GEIGER/McELVEEN/KENNEDY

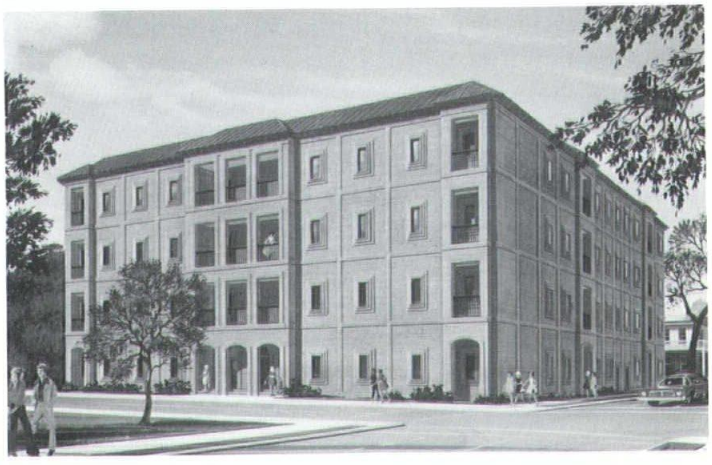
The Richland County Judicial Center will house both the county courts system and family courts, as well as providing space for county administrative offices. It is designed for expansion of all facilities to the year 2015.

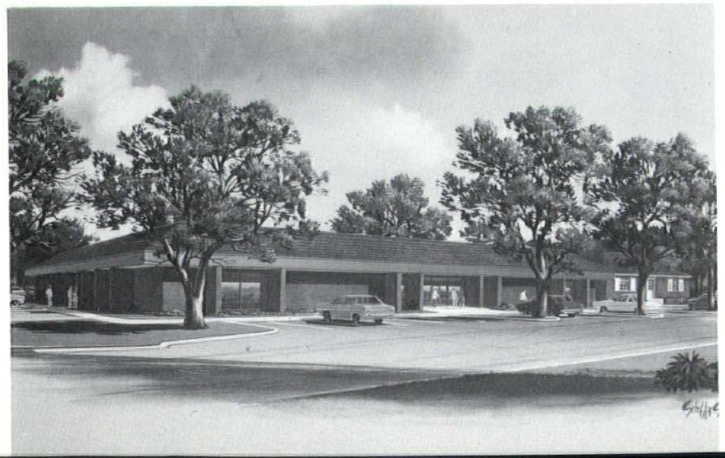
The South Carolina Highway Department Headquarters Building contains 200,000 square feet on six floors. All central functions of the department are included, notably: Highway and bridge design, Highway Patrol, license and driving records, computer center, administrative offices and conference space and a 650 car parking structure.

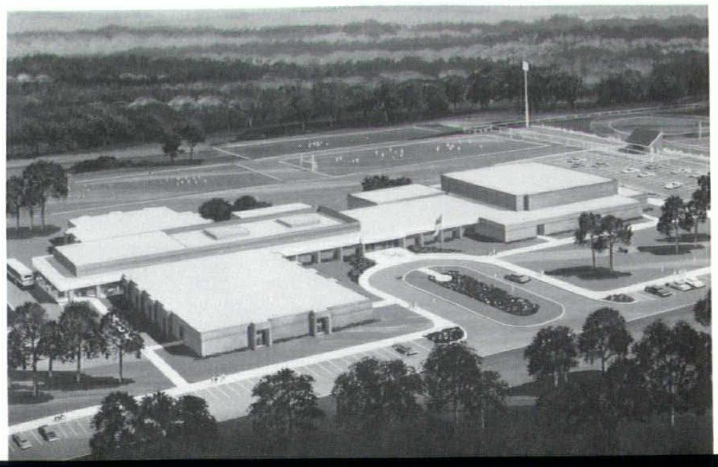
A Woman's Residence Hall at The College of Charleston is designed to be in keeping with the architectural scheme of the campus. This 266 bed dormitory encloses a landscaped courtyard and contains 56,000 square feet.

Darlington County Office Building, Hartsville Branch, built with funds from EDA, provides space for social services, county health clinic and district court in 26,500 square feet. Exterior materials are brick, bronze glass and aluminum. **Newberry Senior High School** will soon have 800 10-12th graders in attendance. The central facilities — media center, cafeteria, administrative offices—are all designed for a future capacity of 1100 with the addition of one more wing.

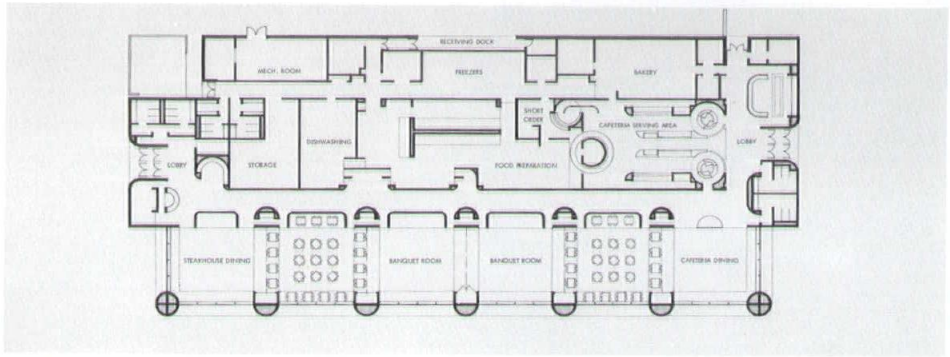








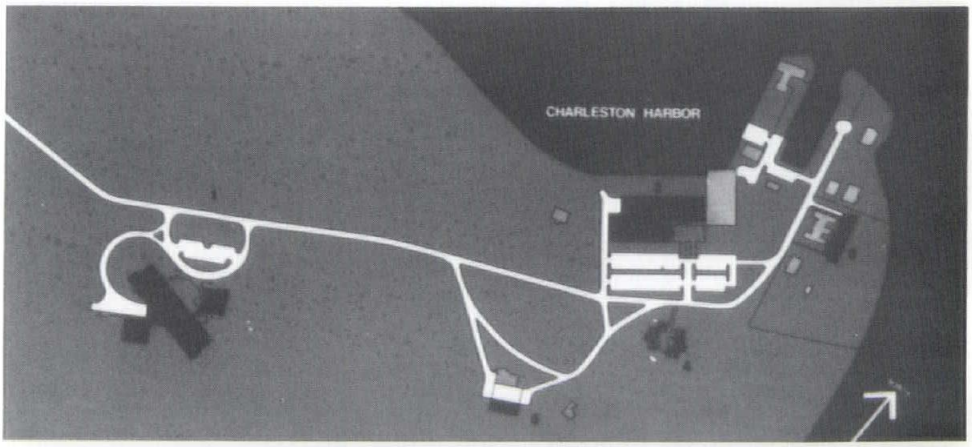


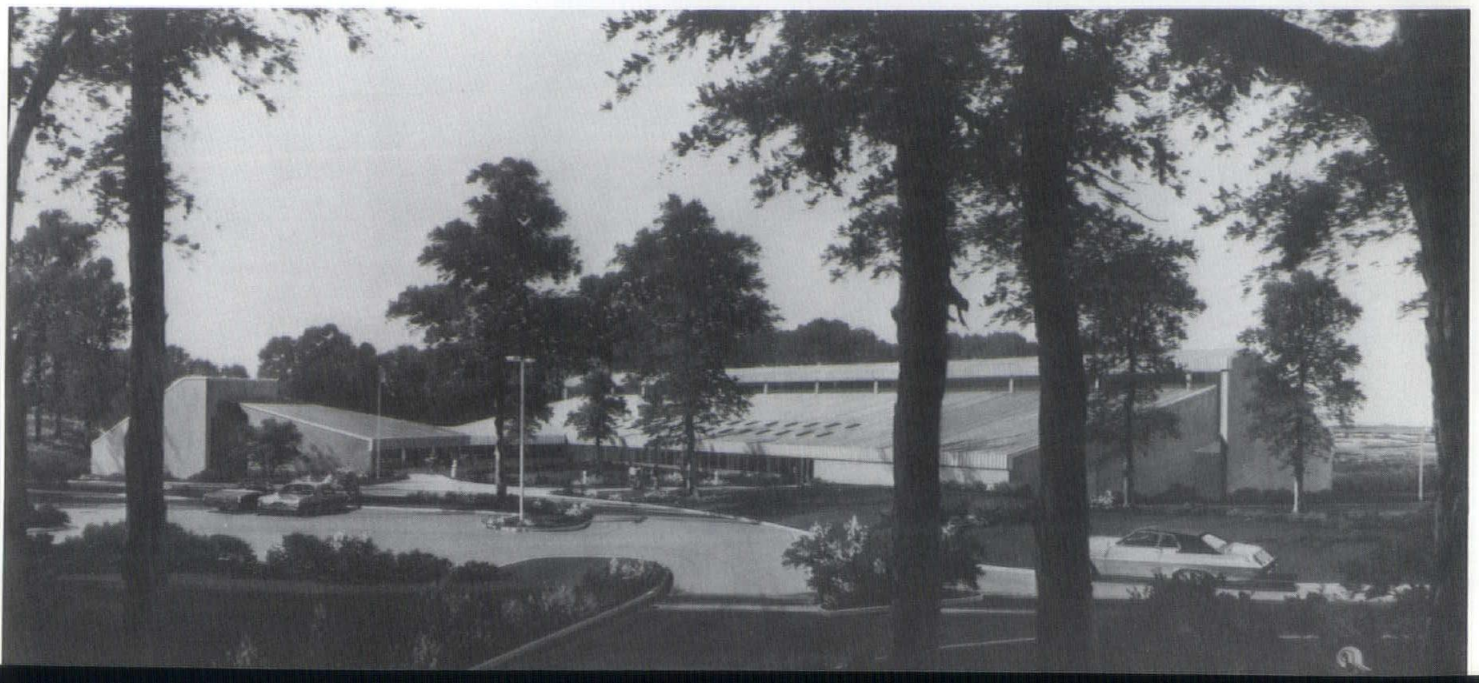


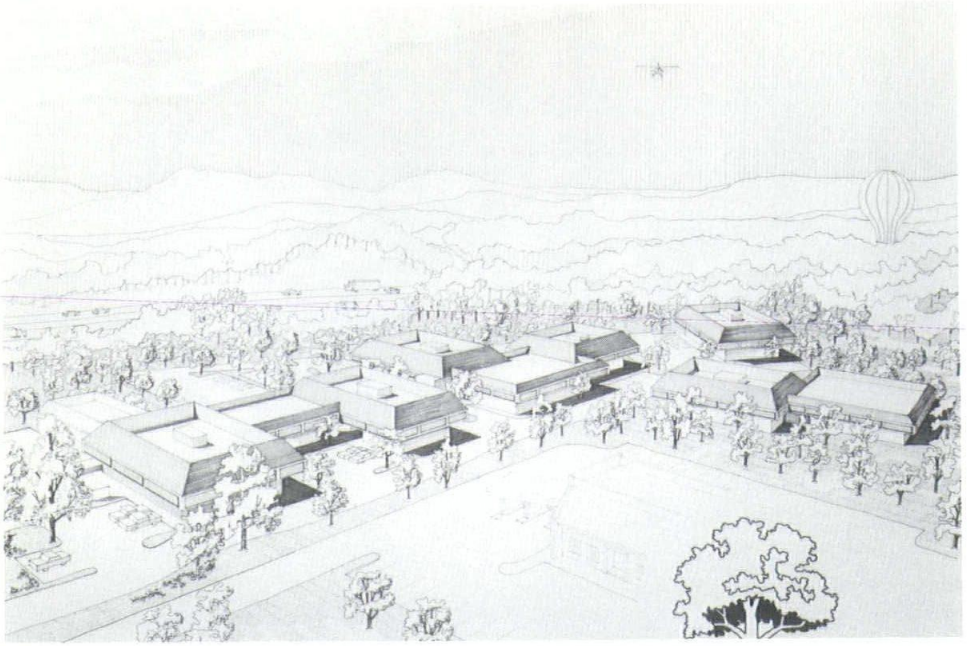
The Exchange Restaurant and Cafeteria for the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune is presently under construction and will provide approximately 27,000 square feet of dining, food preparation and serving facilities. The internal operation of this facility features a cafeteria providing service for all meals and fast food items and a steakhouse for intimate dining, oriented to evening clientele as well as a luncheon buffet.

LOCKWOOD GREENE

The Southeast Utilization Research Center on James Island, a research building of approximately 45,000 gross square feet, is presently under construction for the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It will serve as a regional center for the National Marine Fisheries Services of NOAA and will house basic laboratories, offices, and support facilities.







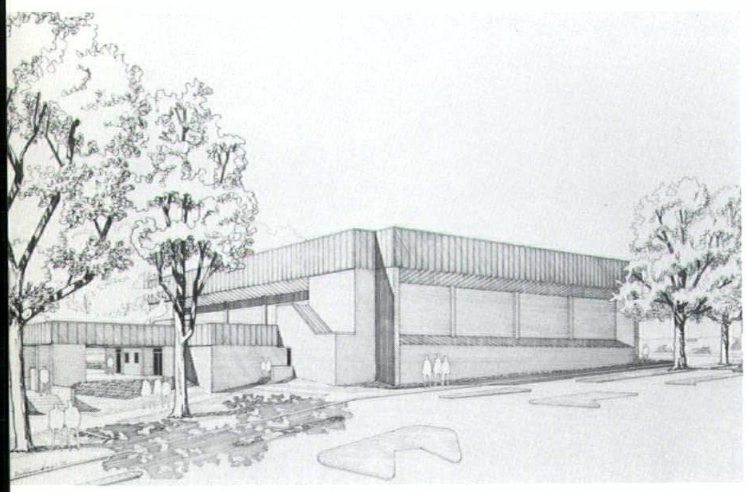
MBTB

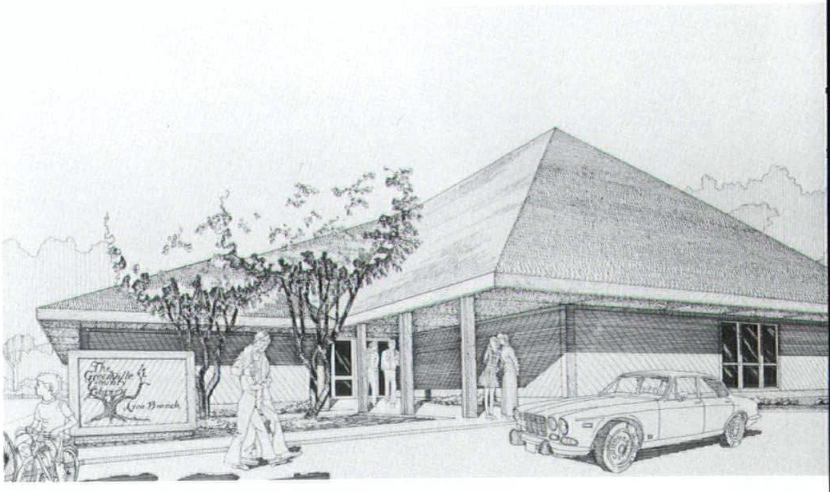
Oakwood Commercial Development, located on Greenville's east side, is designed to accommodate retail shops that do not require the high pedestrian traffic of an enclosed mall but desire something better than the traditional commercial strip center. The fascia and roof, its unifying design elements, provide space for the merchants' individual signage and conceal the mechanical equipment. The storefronts will have limited glass and will be designed for the individual tenant.



Greenville Senior High School Gymnasium is currently under construction to be completed in the summer of 1978. The 42,000 square foot gymnasium is a completely new structure adjacent to the existing forty year old school. It will have a college size basektball court with two practice courts and will seat approximately 2400 spectators. Upper bleacher area, when not used for seating, will provide two additional activity spaces.

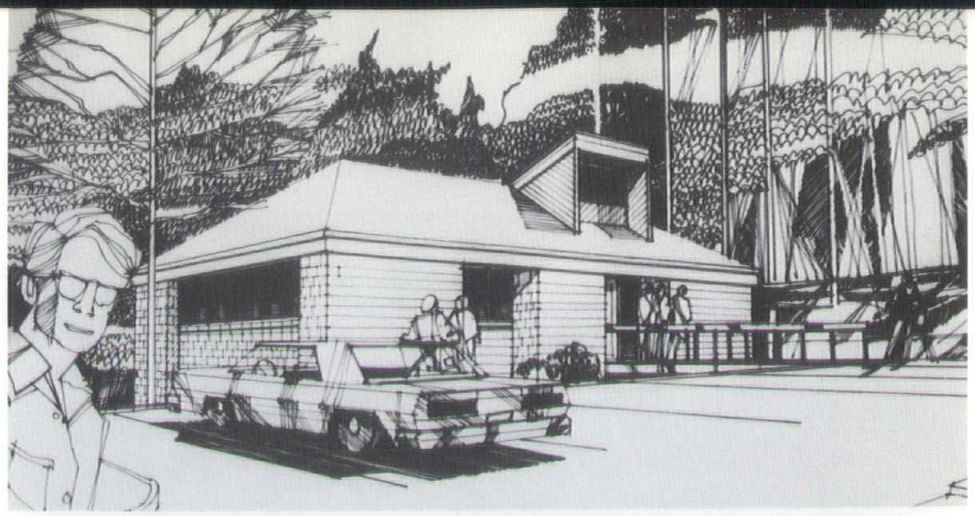
An Area Branch Library of 7600 square feet is proposed for the Old Spartanburg-Howell Road area of Greenville County. This building will house 34,000 volumes along with audio-visual, bibliographic, reference and children's area. A multi-purpose space with kitchen, toilets and storage is planned to be used during and after hours. Natural cedar siding, roof and trim will be used to give a residential scale and character and to also blend in with the existing residential community.



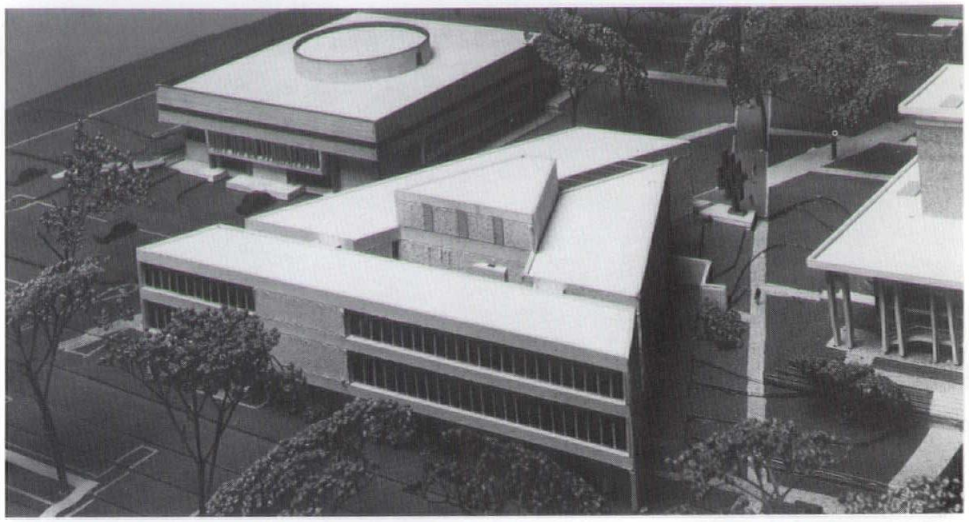


CRAIG AND GAULDEN

An office building for O'Neal Engineering, Inc., a structural-civil engineering firm, is under construction at Washington Park in Greenville. This 2,500 square foot building is designed to be energy efficient through the use of heavy insulation, insulating glass and heat pump. Exterior finishes are 8" square brick and redwood. The drafting room is on the north side with a continuous section of glass and the dormer at the front provides light and vertical space in the lobby-receptionist area.



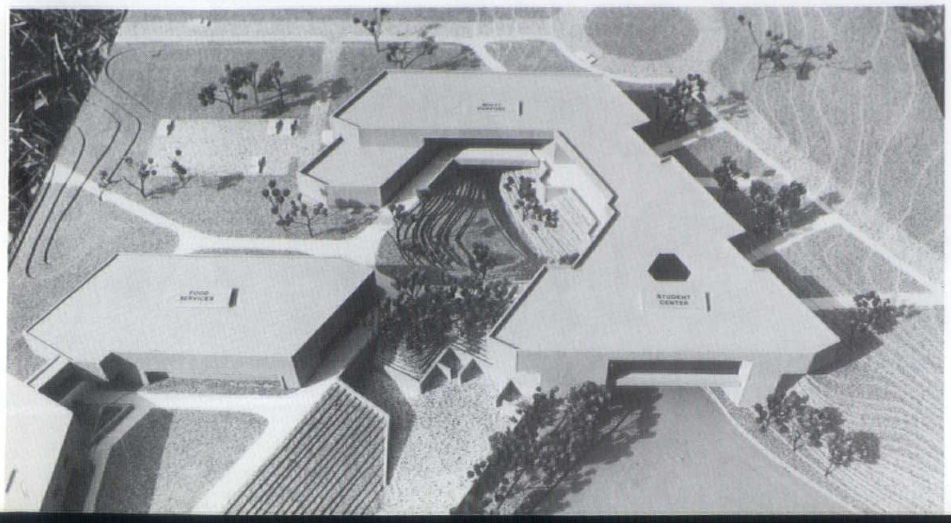
The Greenville County Museum of Art, completed in 1974, will soon be expanded. The new wing will contain 13,500 square feet of new studio space for the Art School. Construction will begin in the spring of 1978.



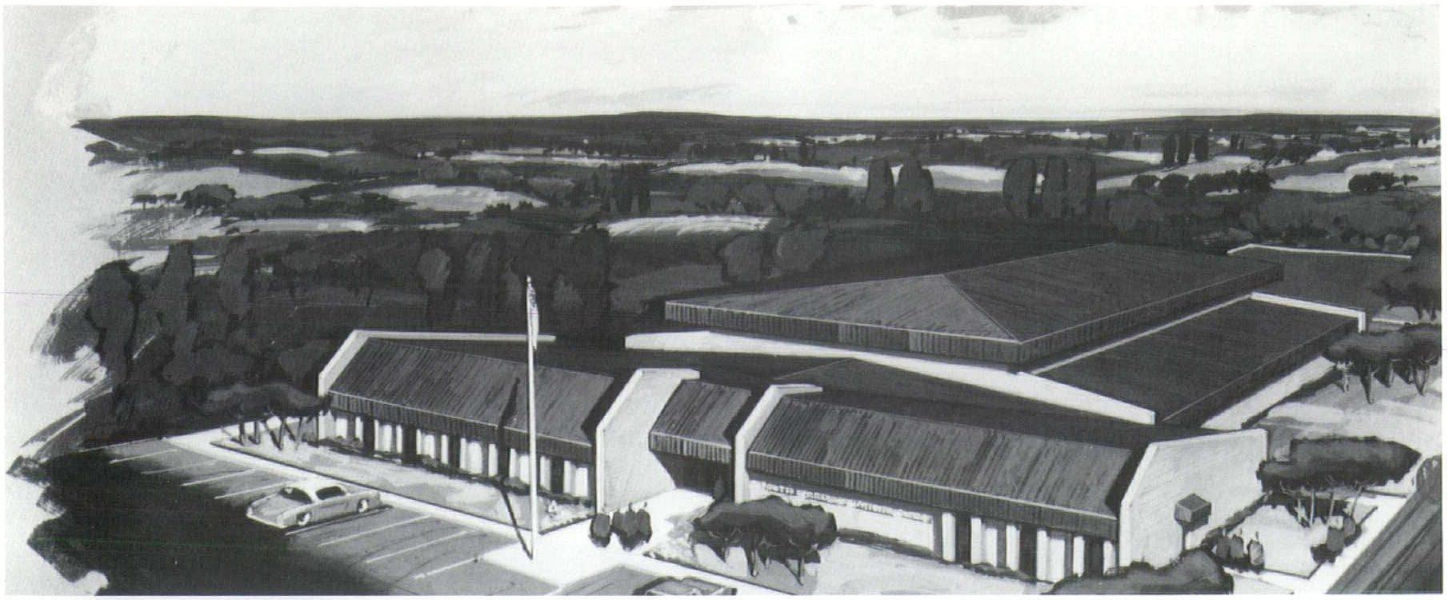


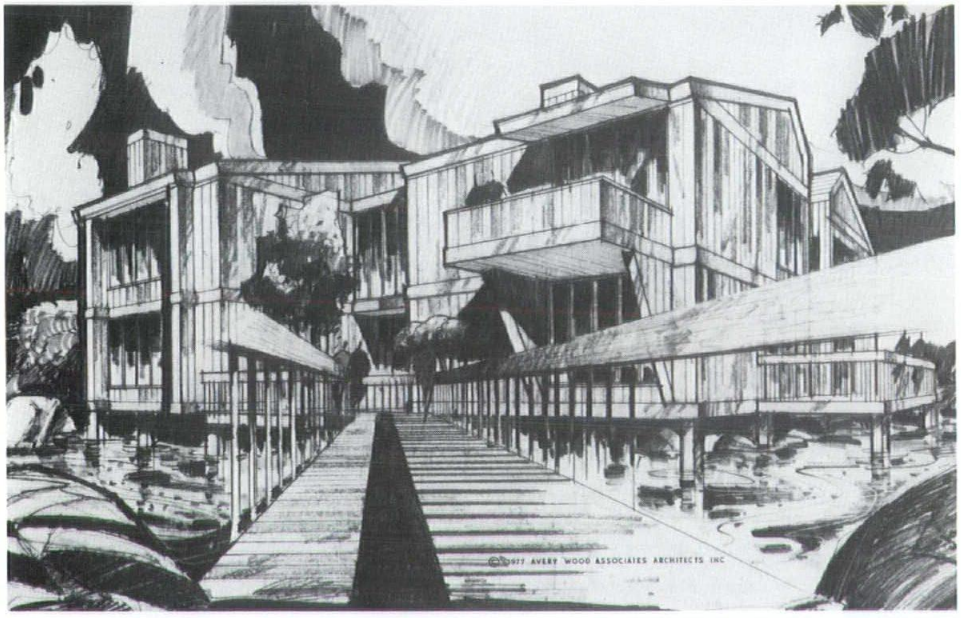
FREEMAN, WELLS & MAJOR

Henderson Advertising Building, designed to take advantage of the natural amenities of the Pelham Pointé Site in Greenville, will reflect the strong, exciting and progressive image of this advertising firm. Planned to provide the maximum of convenience to its users, the building will also provide the most up to date facilities for the Henderson clients. Solar energy has been incorporated into the design.



The Student Center/Multipurpose Complex for Greenville TEC is a two phase project, both of which are under construction on the TEC Campus. These two buildings together with an existing Food Service Building form an enclosed space which is designed to become the central campus focal point. The Student Center provides lounge, snack bar and game room facilities along with the campus book store and student related offices. The Multipurpose Building includes administrative offices and classroom space.



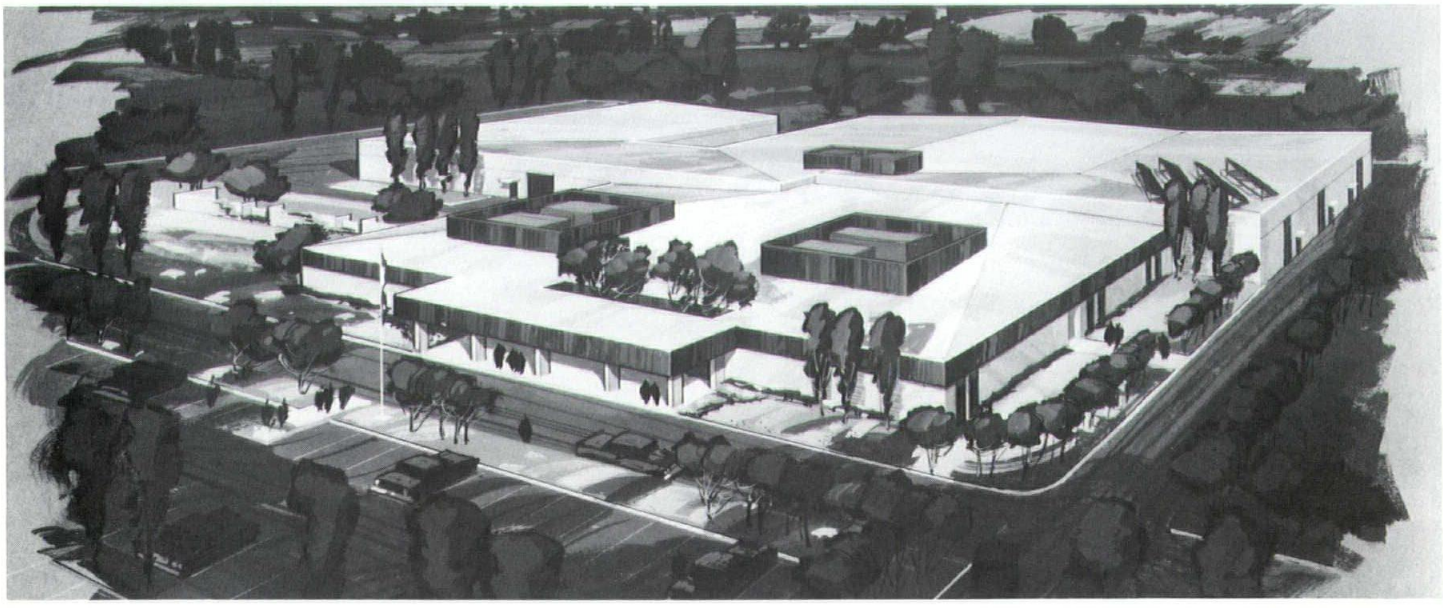


AVERY WOOD ASSOCIATES

A National Guard Armory for Winnsboro is currently under construction with expected completion in the spring of 1978. The central assembly area is surrounded by the firing range, support facilities with management and training function in a separate wing.

A Corporate Headquarters Building for Land Lease Corporation of Spartanburg was a design in site adaptation and environmental awareness. The site was on a creek bank and within the established flood plan.

The Golden Strip Vocational Center, currently under construction at Mauldin, is a comprehensive educational complex containing laboratories, workshops, classrooms, and administrative offices.



SMITH AND FULLER

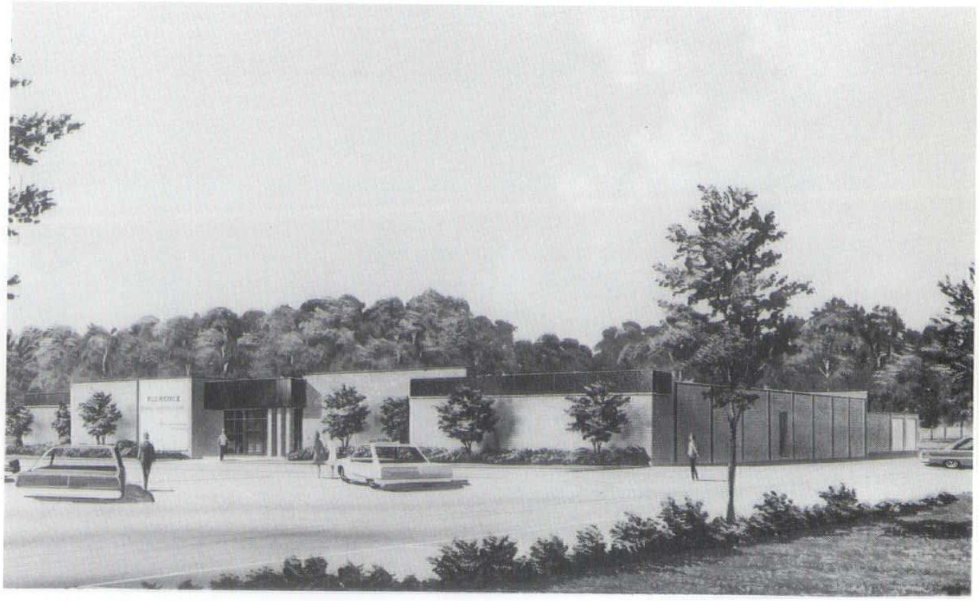
First Carolina National Bank in Florence is designed for a future third floor and has 3,500 square feet on each floor. It is oriented on the site so that four lanes of traffic can be accommodated by the pneumatic banking system. The lobby area inside contains four teller lines and general office space. The second floor is designed for the bank's computer system, which will have its headquarters in this location, and also for a community meeting room.





Florence Elementary School is designed as a super-insulated energy efficient project with an ener-con mechanical system which is adaptable to solar utilization. This project is in the form of a cross with various functions being contained as separate identities yet each area having total and complete access to all functions. Two wings contain classrooms, one the cafeteria and food service facilities and another the physical education department with the administrative functions in the center core.

The Administration Building for Florence School District No. 1 consists of 10,936 square feet of new construction added to the present building of approximately the same size. In addition to administrative offices the total structure contains a media center and a board room which can accommodate seventy-five seats for the public and can be subdivided into conference areas.

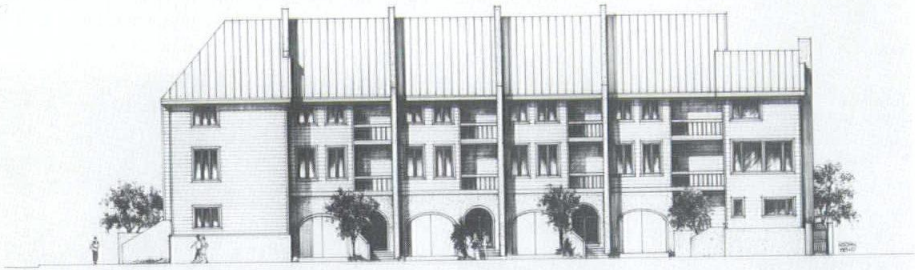




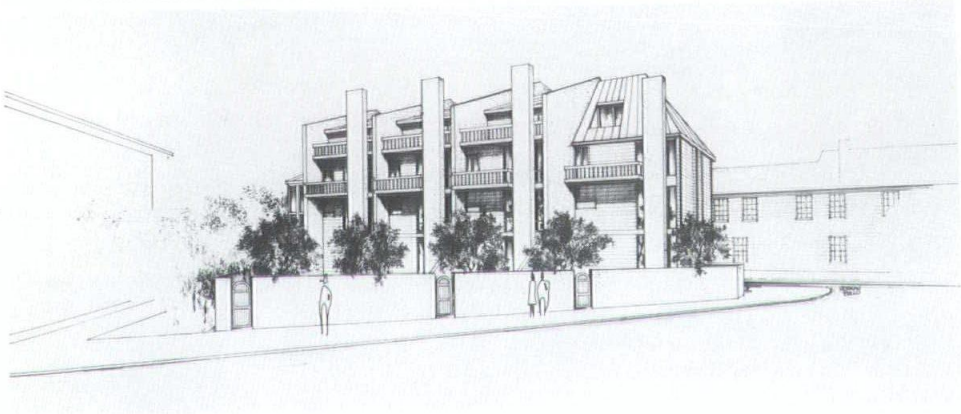
JEFFREY MARC ROSENBLUM

The Goodstein Residence is located on the Ashley River across from Magnolia Gardens near Charleston. It is a blend of contemporary design and the traditional style and materials of lowcountry plantation homes.

New Tradd Townhouses, located south of Broad Street in downtown Charleston, will be one of the first contemporary projects in the historic area. All of the basic elements of the existing streetscape, including materials, rhythm, setbacks and height, have been considered in the design.

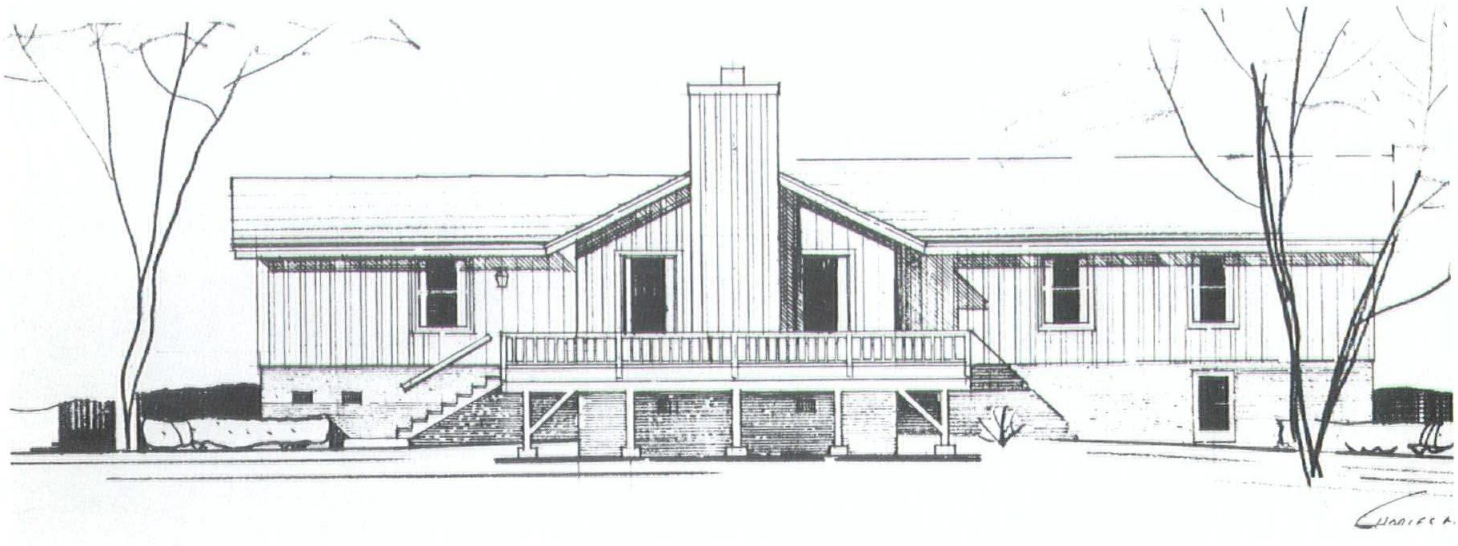


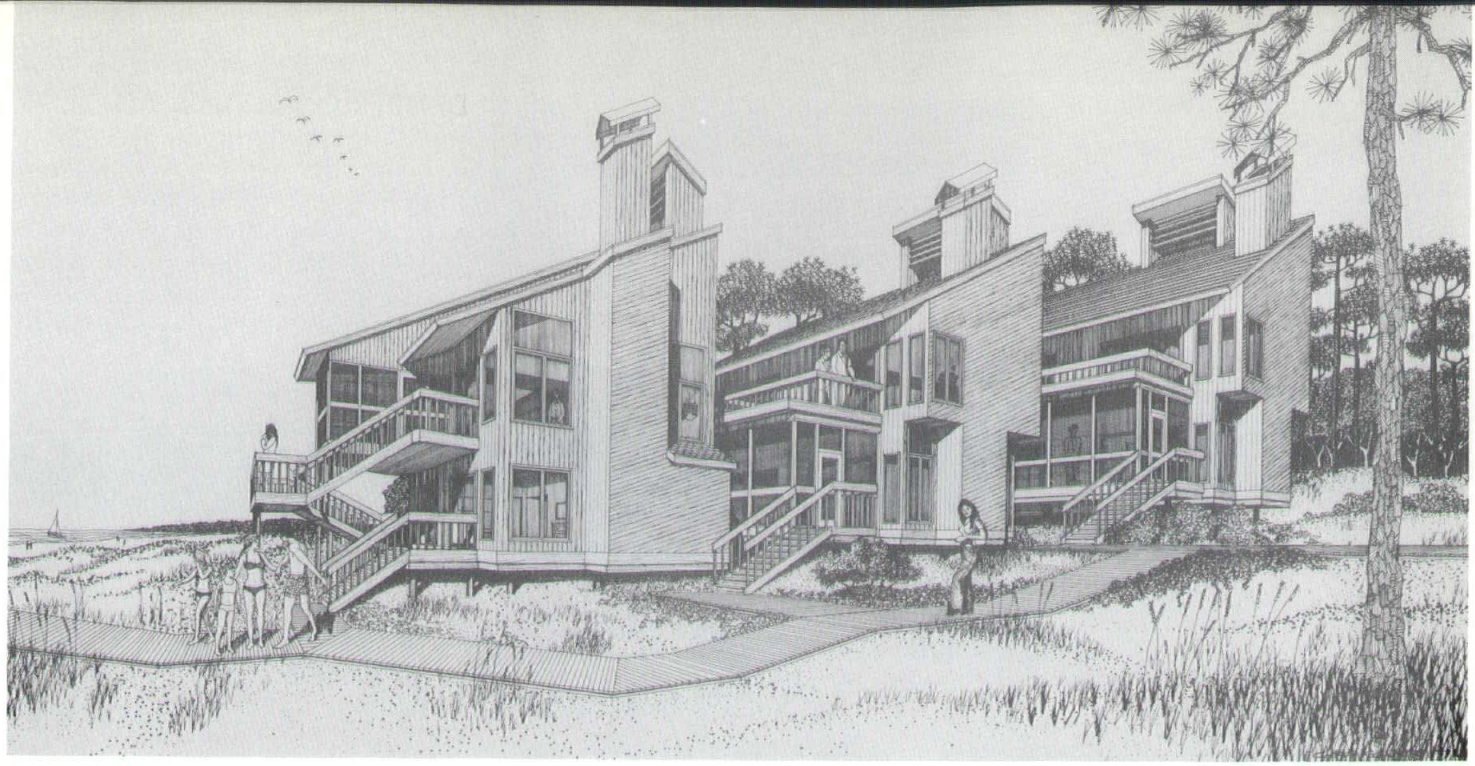
TRADD ST. ELEVATION SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



CHARLES N. ROBINSON

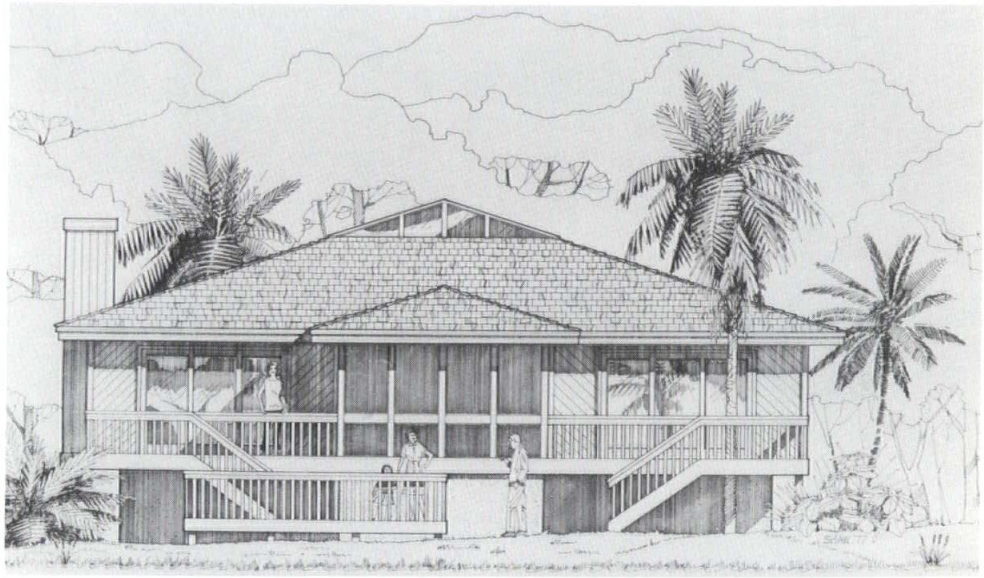
The Mathis Residence in Lancaster is a year-round home with the relaxed attractiveness of a vacation retreat. An open sweep of family living-working areas is contained in the main core of this energy efficient house while the separated bedroom wings provide spacious privacy and easy access to the out-of-doors.





BUCKLEY MADDOX BROWN

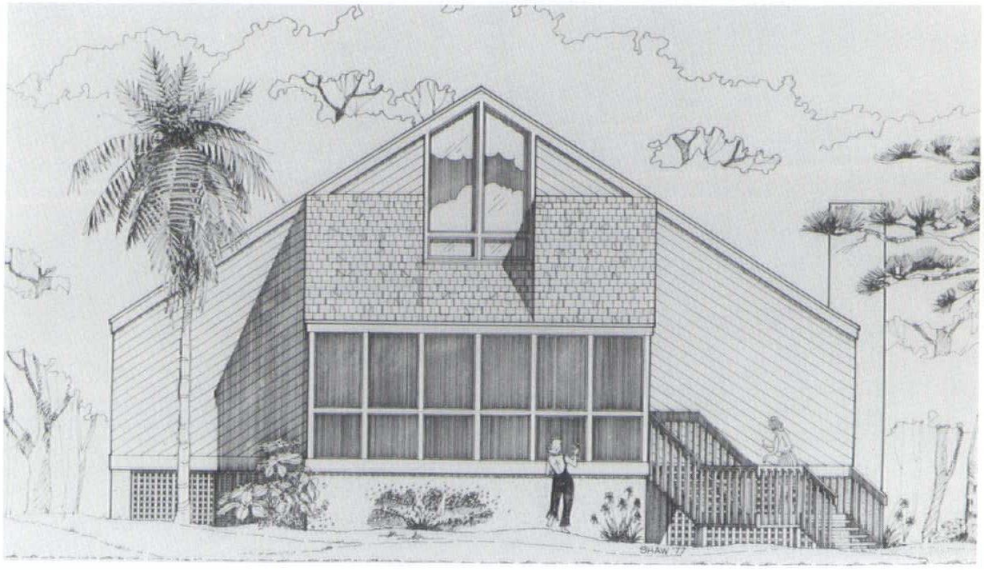
Duneside Villas on Kiawah Island are located on a rugged, secondary dune site where an innovative interlocking concept of fifteen single family units achieves both a sense of privacy and a view of the beach and ocean. Independent wood pile foundations allow flexibility in varying floor elevations to achieve closer conformance and minimal disturbance to the sand dune topography. Standard wood frame construction is proposed for the two story residences. A centrally located, ventilated stair "tower" acts to release warm air in the summer and recirculate it in the winter for increased energy efficiency.

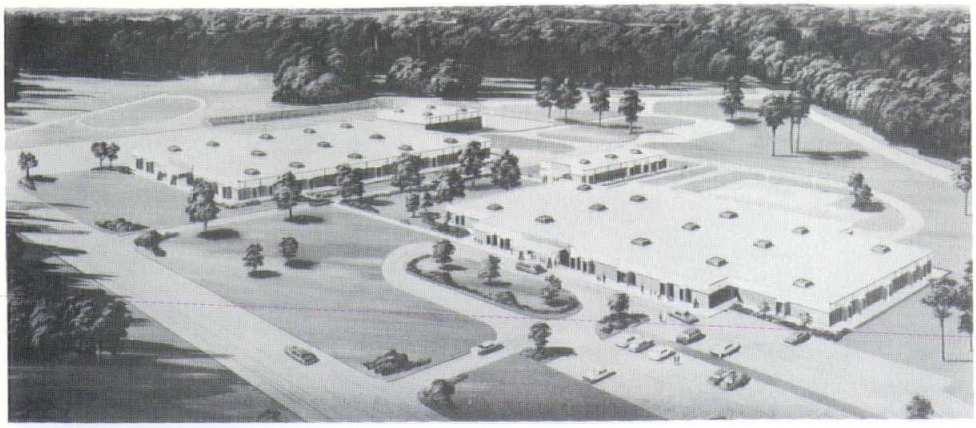


DAVID SHAW

The Bell/Ginn Residence on Kiawah Island was designed for a young professional couple with a contemporary lifestyle. The house is sited on a wooded lot overlooking the resort golf course. Exterior materials and colors harmonize with the natural surrounds.

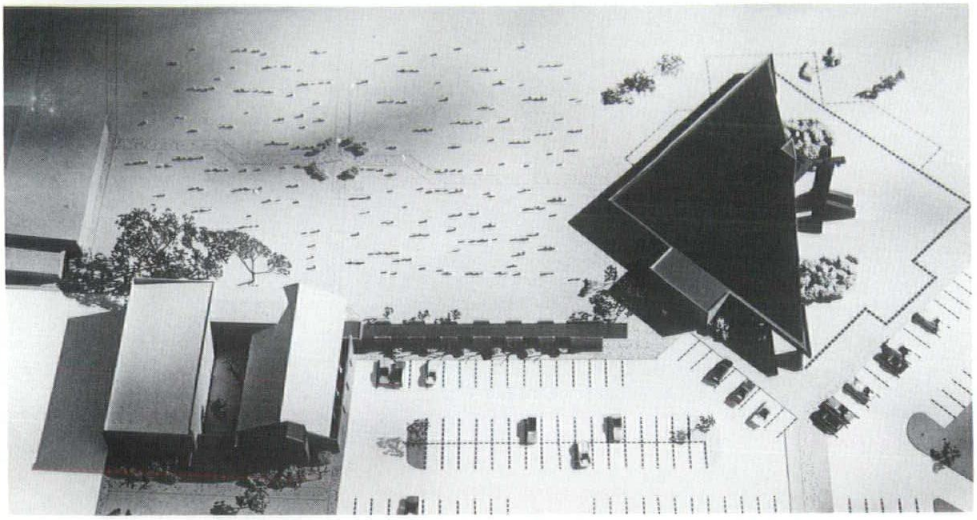
The Isbister Residence on Seabrook Island was programmed by its Canadian owners to blend quietly with the heavily wooded site and offer bountiful sunlight to living spaces. These design parameters were accomplished through the use of a 12' x 12' pyramidal skylight covering the entire kitchen space which is open to the living and dining rooms.





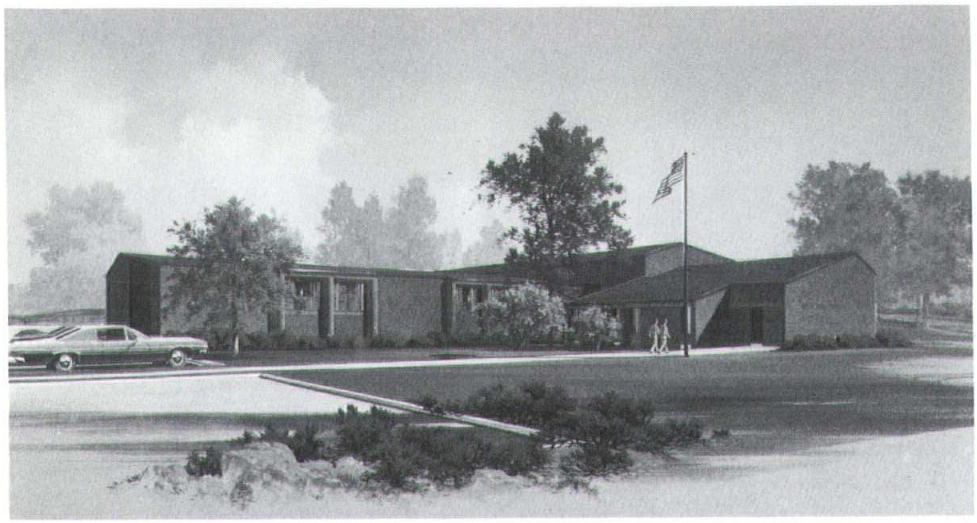
DEMETRIOS C. LIOLLIO

A campus for two elementary schools in Summerville is a complex consisting of a cafeteria building and two academic buildings with complete administrative facilities, libraries, music rooms and clusters of five classrooms around a commons area, used for team teaching by the five teachers and for special instruction. 2,400 students will be accommodated in eighty two classrooms and sixteen commons areas.



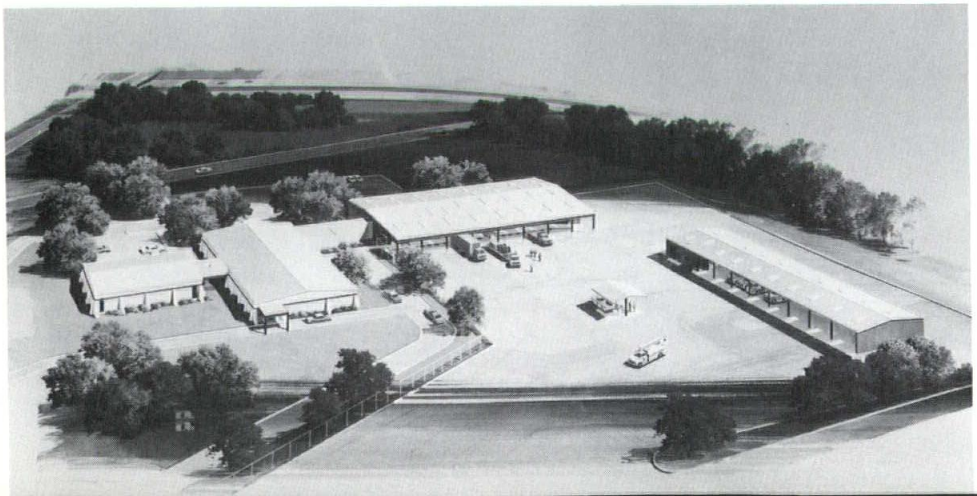
PRATHER, THOMAS, CAMPBELL, PRIDGEON

New Pisgah Baptist Church near Spartanburg has a master plan for expansion utilizing its existing cemetery as a focal point with proposed facilities planned around it. The first phase of the new sanctuary will ultimately be doubled to seat 3,000 worshippers. The counter support for the roof frame in the first phase of the sanctuary is an offset steel and concrete base buttress doubling as a bell tower.



CARSON AND WILLIAMS

The National Guard Armory at Lockhart consists of three divisions: an administration area with classrooms and library; the main assembly/drill hall and the support facility area with rifle range, food preparation and storage. Roof construction was designed to minimize maintenance. The brick lintel beams are aesthetic as well as functional. Site development includes military and civilian parking and landscaping.



Mid Carolina Electric Cooperative Headquarters on a twenty-five acre site overlooking an I-20 interchange in Lexington County includes offices, auditorium, truck storage and maintenance facilities. The auditorium serves both company and community functions. The truck storage facility also has a stage for outside gatherings.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S VILLAGE SYSTEM

RAYMOND E. ACKERMAN, M.D., Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Mental Health, Columbia, SC

GEORGE C. MEANS, Jr., A.I.A. Professor of Architecture, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina

The authors describe the architectural, design, and mental health treatment concepts underlying the village system, a group of regional inpatient mental health facilities planned in South Carolina. In design it resembles a residential community with all the elements of a normal small town or neighborhood. Reprinted from Hospital & Community Psychiatry. Donald W. Hammersly, M.D., Editor, Teddye Clayton, Managing Editor, Betty Cochran, Assistant Managing Editor.

South Carolina's village system is a concept dedicated to promoting mental health for all citizens. Its purpose is to offer a coordinated range of treatment programs and settings appropriately matched to the patient's problems and abilities.

The village system will consist primarily of about four regional facilities that will provide intensive treatment in residential settings complete with all the supportive elements that give vitality to a normal town, neighborhood, or community. The first increment of the system is expected to be ready for occupancy by the end of the first quarter of 1977. A 304-bed facility temporarily designated as Village A (the official name is not yet chosen) is now under construction on a 50-acre lakefront site six miles north of Columbia. As one of the regional villages, it is also a place where practical and innovative treatment concepts will be put into use by a staff now being assembled.

Assuming the hypothesis that innovative inpatient treatment facilities are needed, some important questions arise. Can the language of architecture really assist the treatment process? Can the built environment allow enough flexibility so that the life of the building complex can continue to allow for foreseeable change in treatment programs? Can preplanned open and enclosed spaces encourage communication and interaction between patients and staff? Can the village system help in restoring the patient to a normal life in his own community? We sincerely hope that the answers to these questions are yes.

We started to ask those questions and many more back in 1968, when the State Commissioner of Mental Health, William S. Hall, M.D., requested assistance from Harlan E. McClure, F.A.I.A., dean of the College of Architecture at Clemson University. The charge to the university component, the Health Care Facilities Planning and Design Studio, was to develop a master plan for the facilities under the direction of the South Carolina Department of Mental Health. A multi-disciplinary team from the department and the studio was formed, with the state's deputy commissioner for community mental health services as chairman.

Both the studio and the department undertook several years of research to determine the current needs for programs and facilities and the needs likely to exist in the next ten to 20 years. They also studied the approaches used in other states, including those with regional hospitals or centers, the gaps that existed in the delivery of services in South Carolina and elsewhere, various kinds of therapy programs, and the kinds of treatment environments that have been used in the past and in the 20th century.

The result was a decision to establish the village system, with treatment based primarily on group process. For the structure of the facilities, we decided to depart drastically from the more conventional layouts of Kirkbride-inspired, dormitory-like buildings or of general-hospital wards, and to develop a system that reflects the societal influences of the patient's home community. Instead of a series of multistory buildings with vast de-individualizing wards, each facility will be a village embracing a grouping of attractive small lodges. All elements will be designed specifically to facilitate the treatment process and the patient's rapid return home.

The villages will be part of a statewide treatment system emphasizing continuity of care. All patients who enter a village will be admitted through their local mental health center or clinic (there are 14 in the state) and will return to their community through the center. Liaison staff, functioning in both community and village facilities, will assist in preadmission planning, interim assessments of

each patient's goals and accomplishments, assessment of his home situation (with appropriate environmental manipulation), predischarge planning, and whatever help is indicated on his return to his home environment.

In the statewide system, patients who need outpatient day care or only a few days' hospitalization will be treated by their local centers; a patient who needs intermediate-length care, from one to six months, will be referred to the village serving his region. Patients who do not respond to the village's programs will be transferred to one of the two state hospitals, which, when the villages are in operation, will become much smaller facilities for long-term care.

Drug and alcohol addicts are already being treated in a special village, Morris Village, located next to Village A, opened in October 1975 with 186 beds for the state's addiction patients. As a complex of lodges for small groups of patients, it incorporates many of the program and design elements of the regional villages, but it serves patients from throughout the state. Other patients with special needs, such as children and the aged, probably will be treated in special units within the regional village complex of facilities.

DESIGNING THE VILLAGES

Once there was agreement on the kind of program the villages should provide, we began to translate the most important parts of the total program from words to diagrams, and to build them into a design concept. Besides continuity of care and group process, the program concepts include an emphasis on social interaction, with staff helping patients to develop increasingly sophisticated social coping skills.

A related concept is responsibility-testing: the patient will be allowed as much independence as is consistent with his functioning, and his ability to assume responsibility will be continually tested through daily-living chores, interactions with others, and participation in therapeutic community meetings and a variety of other therapeutic activities. There must be as many opportunities for therapy as possible; ideally, almost every situation the patient encounters will be such an opportunity.

A key concept was that of the group leader, the worker who will carry out most of the treatment program with the consultation of the treatment team. He will be a specially trained person who can motivate and assist patients through their day-to-day living activities.

Three of the concepts—continuity of care, flexibility, and opportunity for therapy—assumed particular importance as we continued our search for a design concept. We were also influenced by a statement by Paul Haun, M.D., which said in part, "Since psychiatric illness is characterized by a disturbance in the patient's living pattern, his treatment requires a controlled environment in which noxious factors are minimized, in which the salubrious influences in the larger community are duplicated in miniature within the hospital." Seminars with staff members also supported the idea of a village as a treatment environment.

The committee believed that if design factors that encouraged group process and various levels of interaction could be incorporated into the villages, the effectiveness of the treatment program would be increased. The "group" became the common denominator of the design process; our basic unit was a group of 12 patients, composed of three subgroups of four patients each.

Once the idea of the group was partly defined, we were ready to start translating program concepts into diagrams; they would be part of the material conveyed to the architects commissioned to develop the villages. In 1971 the planning committee and the studio began working with the firm commissioned to develop Village A, the Tarleton-Tankersley Architectural Group of Greenville, South Carolina.

INTERACTION AND MOVEMENT

Among the concepts portrayed diagrammatically were the seven basic levels of social interaction that occur as people move from solitude to interaction with a large number of people. (Three of the diagrams are reproduced on the next page.) The orders, as they relate to the architecture of the villages, are as follows:

First order of interaction: the individual. Each person relates to the environment he is in, and the environment influences the individual.

FUTURISTS THOUGHTS AND ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

HARLAN E. McCLURE, F.A.I.A., Dean, College of Architecture, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.

Age does not of itself make one wise nor does youth inherently lend us facility and imagination. Most thinking people wish these qualities were that readily available. They are not. But, however frail our condition, we in professional education must try to think in terms of those physical problems which will certainly require solution by coming generations of architects and planners.

To solve future problems, or rather to prepare people to deal with them, it would be helpful to grasp one's own time with some degree of clarity. This has always been very difficult. Habit, stubbornness, greed, and prejudice of many kinds frequently stand in the way.

One envies the posture of the historian as he dissects an epoch, reviews its successes and failures, and is able with the perspective of the ages to reveal those rare people who dealt effectively with the problems of their time, and pinpointing those people, rarer still, who made significant contributions to the future. Indeed a thoughtful study of social history and a grasp of the response of a particular period to crises and challenges are helpful in coming to a better understanding of our own time. Such a broad grasp of the current state of humanity and of its creatures, the arts and sciences, begins to put us in a proper posture to study the future of a professional area and perhaps approach it with grace and humor.

In the realm of pure science and technology, man has traditionally had considerable advantages over his colleagues in the social sciences. With each new decade one has come to expect ever accelerating and more staggering advances in the technological world. On the other hand, progress in a social sense evolves much more slowly. Human behavior does not seem to have advanced in phase with other cumulative knowledge. Indeed, history has shown that a golden age is sometimes followed by a dark epoch.

The very cycles that occur in social history may confuse and retard an entire era, while at another time, society may manage to attain a brilliant

balance which enables its physical and human resources to be utilized admirably.

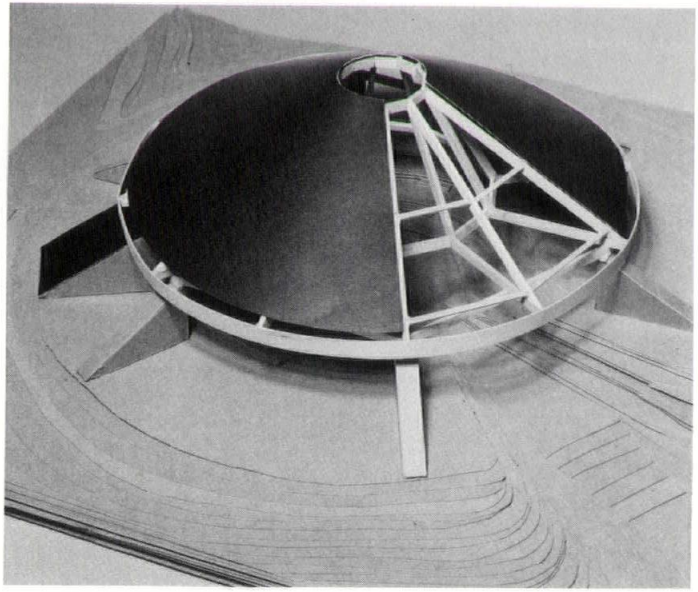
Our own time is sometimes called the "Post-Industrial Age," a time during which advancing modes of transportation have rapidly shrunk our world to one community. This time has witnessed the replacement of colonial empires with newly independent nations and sometimes warring splinter states. These occurrences reveal man's natural desire for independence, but the resulting world may now have greater chaos than the older order, and not always greater justice. It is very difficult for an emerging country to by-pass five hundred years of development in self-government and vault to a condition of a working economy and participatory democracy.

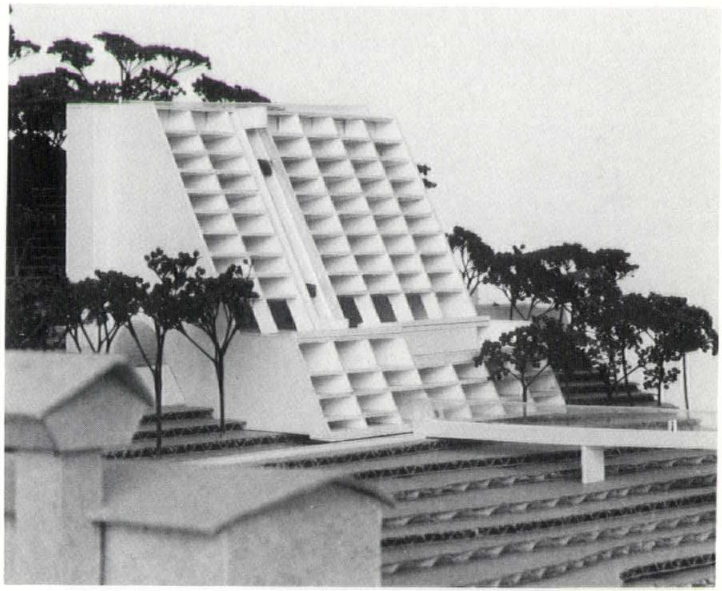
The promises of politicians for over forty years have created great expectations but, at the same time, have helped create an hereditary welfare enclave in society which is subjected to an ever widening gulf separating it from the more productive populace. On every hand the seemingly disenfranchised hear of the promise of the future and see evidence of a general opulence in which they are denied participation. Successive federal administrations are faced with the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, hopelessness in a land of opportunity. But getting at the root of all this and dismantling and replacing the vast bureaucratic welfare apparatus built up during a dozen administrations seem in turn to baffle and frustrate each new president.

The technological response of our government to "SPUTNIK" and our incredible subsequent successes in aerospace are ample indications of our technological capacity in the area and of some of the possible future directions of science. Survival of the race may depend on these movements.

Man has so exploited the limited physical and mineral resources of this planet that the exhaustion of many is predictable. Many will need to look elsewhere. The processes, the vehicles, and tools to mine the asteroids are already being studied and may in foreseeable time help replenish earth's dwindling reserves. Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus had suggested the extraterrestrial disposal of atomic waste 30 years ago. This may become the mode for solving that knotty problem if atomic energy is otherwise desirable as a partial solution to our future needs.

Very early in our conquest of space, science spawned the need for a spectrum of new materials. These were required with heretofore unknown qualities of extreme lightness, incredible strength, and the capacity to withstand unbelievable heat. The scientific response came, and the state of the art is now such that cost is the only thing that might prevent development of almost any sort of new material. Cybernetics and component miniaturization were also greatly speeded in their development by the space race. The consumer has in consequence been given new products for his use which have resulted from advances in electronics and computer science.

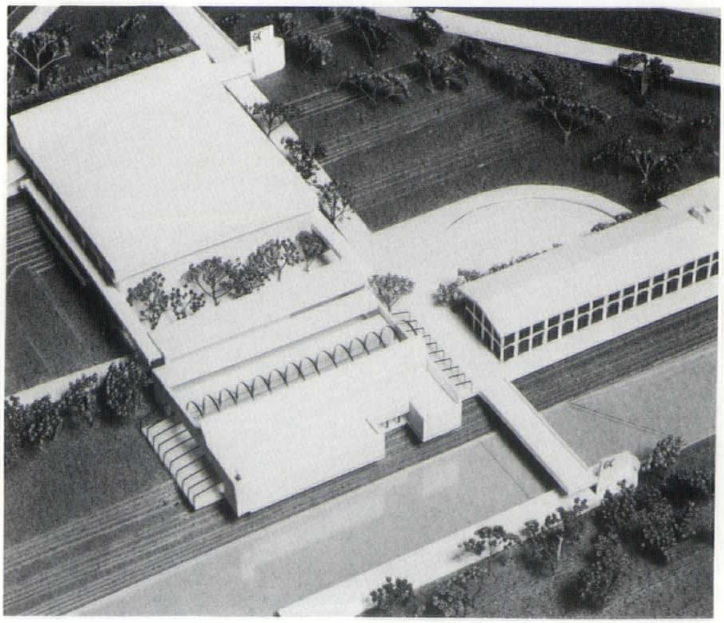




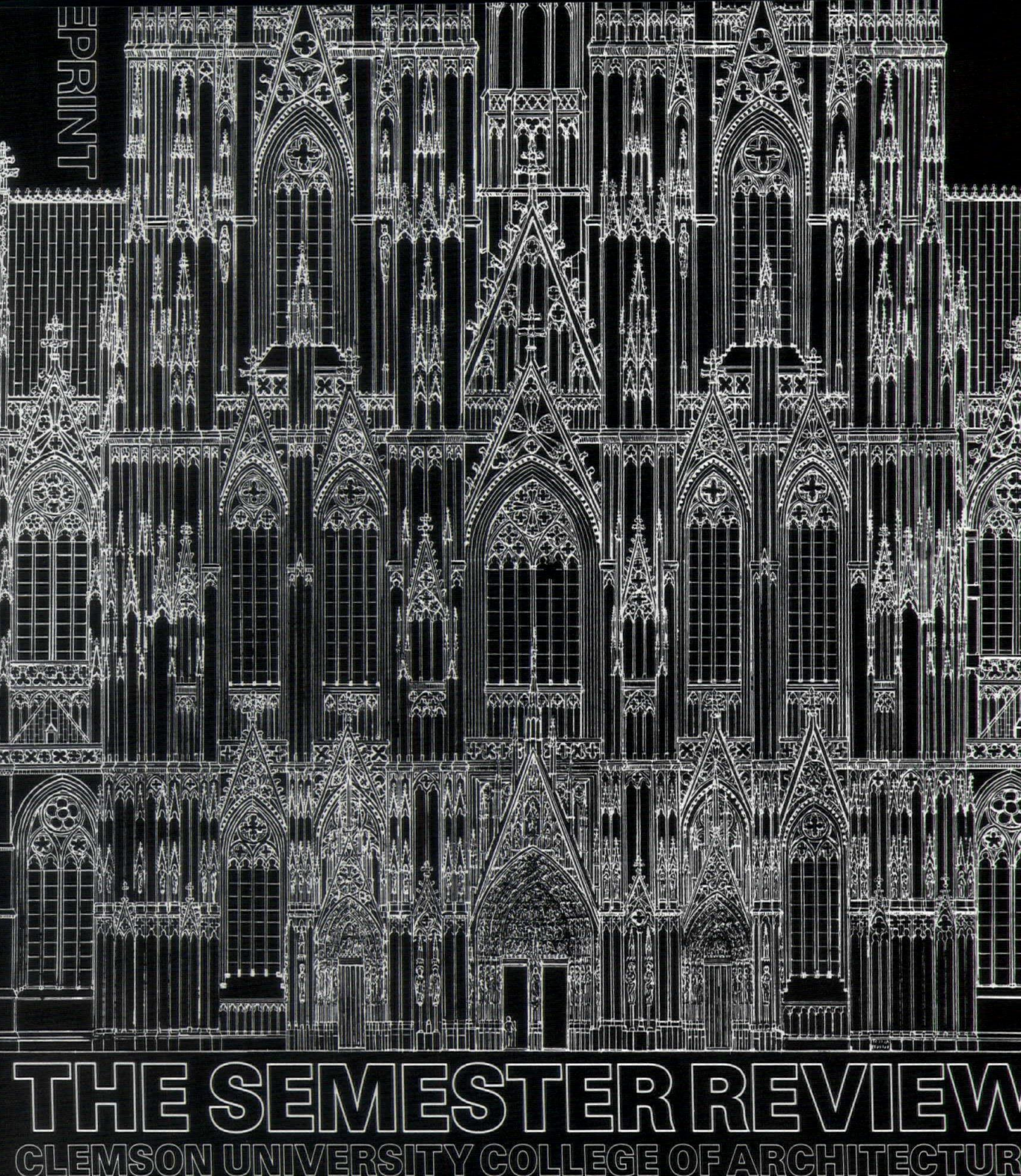
upper left: In the Foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Piedmont Presbytery owns and operates a retreat for its congregational use. A section of the 254 class made design proposals for a structure to shelter the worship and meditative functions of the retreat. The model shown is a Chapel-in-the-Round proposed by Stephen Rhoads.

upper right: The third year design studio project was outlined by Beech Mountain Management for the class to design a hotel and convention center at Banner Elk, North Carolina. The area was visited by the class and several sites were considered. The proposal shown is by Bruce Eason, a student in Arch 354 under the direction of Professors Huff, Norman and Davis.

lower right: A proposed Civic Center for Greenville, S.C. is located on the Reedy River. The buildings contain a convention area, swim hall, and restaurant. Surrounding these facilities are a park and an outdoor theater. The project was designed by Jack Zorn from the Fifth Year Graduate Studio under the direction of Professor Johannes Holschneider.







THE SEMESTER REVIEW

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTUR

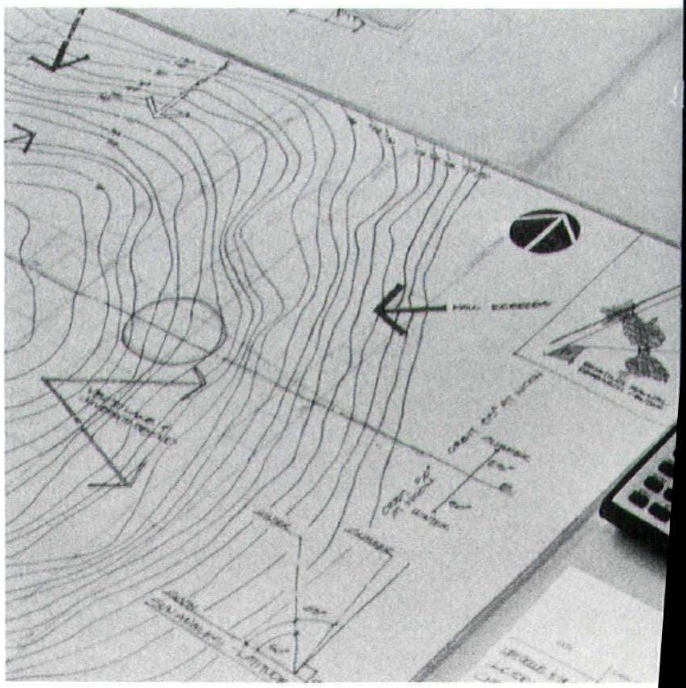
THE SEMESTER REVIEW OF THE CLEMSON COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

The SEMESTER REVIEW is a publication of The Clemson Architectural Foundation. This joint production of students and faculty of the College of Architecture records the results of creative studies, public service, and research in the College, and provides a vehicle for relevant communications and debate.

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The cover was drawn by Brian Kittle, a fourth year architectural student. The drawing is of the west facade of the Cathedral of Cologne. The Cathedral of Cologne was begun in 1248 in the Rayonnant French Gothic style. Cologne's 515 foot towers are second only to that of Ulm Minster in height. The original drawing, 4.5 feet tall, was drawn in pencil on mylar.

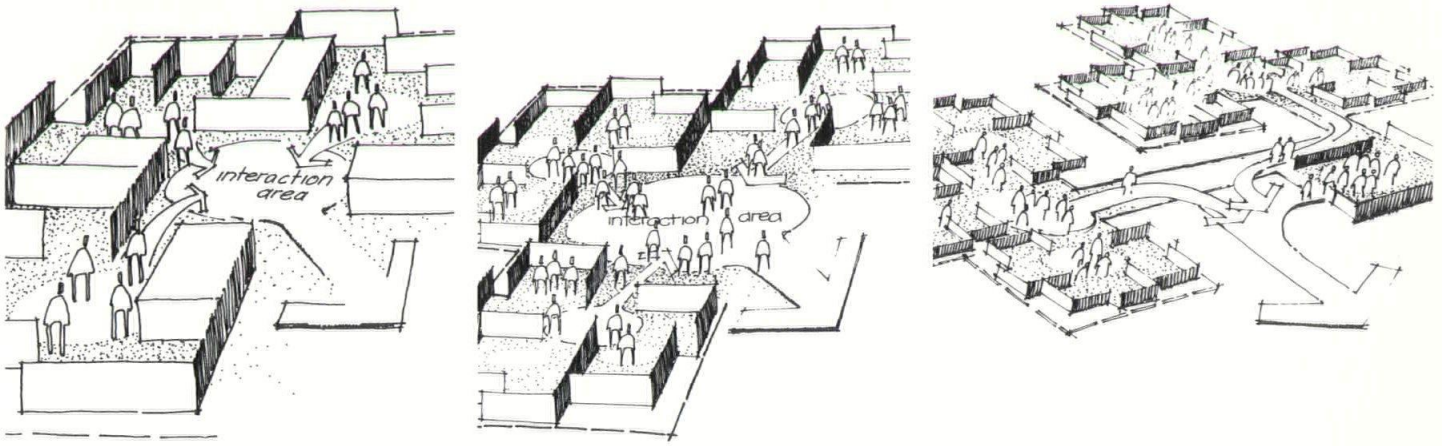




An aerial view taken in July 1977 showing construction of Village A of "The Village System," a Health Care Facilities Planning Design Studio Project. The architects are Tarleton-Tankersley Architectural Group, Greenville, S.C.

However, the important problems of the future architect and planner will rest far more with finding physical solutions to those eternal social and behavioral problems than in developing ever more sophisticated gadgetry. The yearning of man has always required exploration and challenge, and these basic urges will not likely change, nor will the designers' desire for order, variety, and beauty. However, our professions will need to understand much more clearly the outcomes of our design decisions in terms of human use. Otherwise, error in architectural judgment will continue to be repeated ad infinitum. All of us humans incline to avoid the pointing out of our errors. In practice to do so would tend to suggest our incompetence. Or so we think. It is also natural for firms in competitive practice to be somewhat reluctant in the sharing of information regarding their special expertise. The school in research does not have these problems but is in the position to evaluate objectively. We will need to know if the design professions can assist in the upgrading of human behavior, by the environmental characteristics of the habitations we develop.

This brings us to education. The architecture schools have the opportunity and the basic responsibility of assisting the professions to become more knowledgeable of design outcomes. This can best be done by careful measurement of the resultant use of our buildings. Schools can help develop a corpus of presently unavailable information and data. At Clemson, our successive research and service contracts in Health Care Facilities Planning and in Urban Design and City and Regional Planning have given us the opportunity of assessing results and placed us in an enviable position to do this. We have already started and will seek to systematically study project results. For reasons some of which have already been enumerated, the architectural educator can do these things more effectively than the practitioner, who can rarely afford the time for "outcome" study. In the design professions the social and behavioral sciences must be aided with knowledgeable design collaboration to be brought abreast of technology in helping to solve man's perennial ills. This for architectural educators is a primary goal for the future.



Three of the levels of social interaction are depicted in these drawings. On the left is the living area for a group of 12 patients. The center drawing depicts a lodge for about 36 patients. On the right is a drawing of a lodge-couple, one of the neighborhoods that makes up the village.

Second order of interaction: the subgroup. The subgroup simulates the average family of approximately four persons. Each subgroup of four patients has its own area of private or partly private sleeping spaces, bathrooms, and a small shared living area.

Third order of interaction: the group. Normally a successful group varies from eight to 15 people. In the villages the average group is about 12 people, who interact with each other as neighbors.

Fourth order of interaction: a multiple of a group. We interpreted this to be a lodge of about 36 people, or approximately the same number as in a fraternity or sorority house. It simulates a small group of people who live around a cul de sac, or a small circle of friends in a subneighborhood.

Fifth order of interaction: a neighborhood. Lodges or subneighborhoods are coupled into a neighborhood by the addition of selected minimal facilities such as recreational areas and offices that serve as catalysts for neighborhood activities.

Sixth order of interaction: the village. It simulates a group of neighborhoods joined together with all the ingredients necessary to allow residents to live, work, enjoy recreation, and receive the benefits of life in a small village.

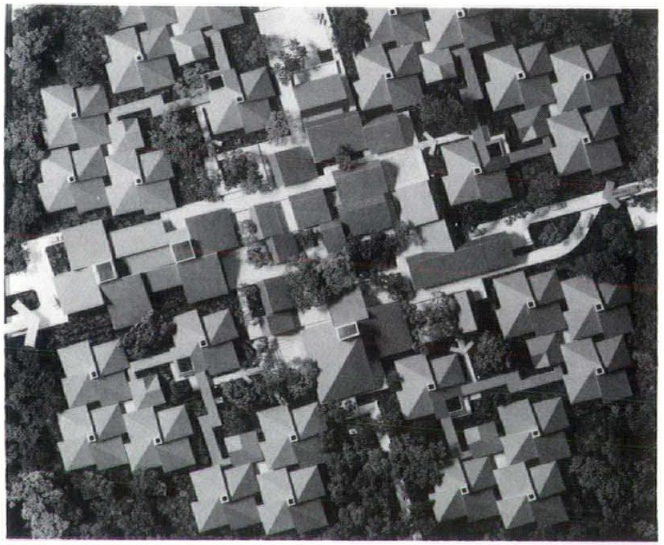
Seventh order of interaction: the village system. A sensitively organized multiplication of villages that develop into a system of towns and cities.

Because movement generally leads to interaction and to opportunities for therapy, one aim is to build into the villages the kinds of spaces that encourage movement in and through a designed complex. The architectural solution for Village A as a new community provides the kind of spaces that stimulate movement.

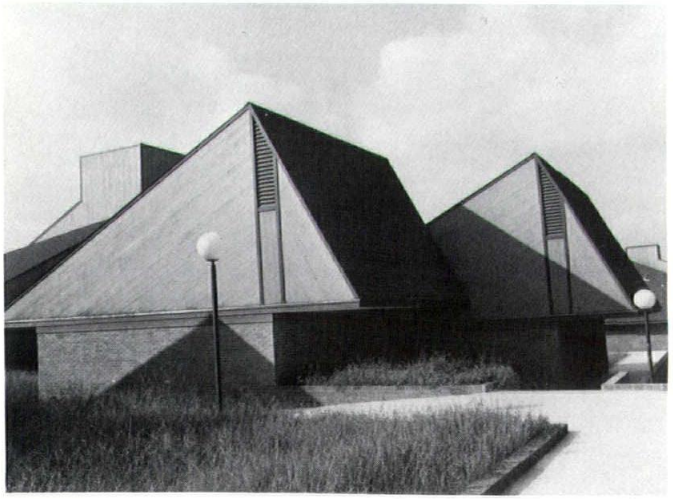
Village A is a complex of eight lodges and numerous other interrelated units. But as far as the patient is concerned, the village has three major parts:

Admissions and administration area. This area provides the physical point of entry to Village A. The patient spends an initial observation period in the admissions area, which can accommodate 16 patients, and then progresses to his own lodge and group. The admissions area also includes a small emergency unit with its own entrance and exit. The administration area is a flexible set of spaces that can be used for a number of organizational or administrative functions.

Group-lodge-couple area. Each lodge houses three groups of 12 patients and provides space for eating, lounging, and doing laundry and other daily-living tasks in



Model of "The Village System" by students of the Health Care Facilities Planning Design Studio under the direction of George C. Means, Jr., A.I.A. Graduates who contributed to the project are Robert Chartier, John Wells, John Thompson, Paul McClanahan, John Currie, Glenn Moore, Donald Lindsay, Peter Bardwell, Benjamin Rook and George Black.



a normal, homelike environment. For each two lodges there is a separate building called a "couple" that connects the lodges by covered walkways; it provides office space for the treatment team serving those two lodges.

Therapy and community area. Included here are more public areas that are used for recreational therapy, education and training, and for larger gatherings; several activities courts; and facilities for a small restaurant and a grill, food store, clothing store, pharmacy, post office, bank, beauty and barber shops, sundries store, and laundry.

In short, the design of the village promotes the maximal use of the social coping skills that the patient already has and facilitates the development of increasingly sophisticated skills. A patient can be transferred from one small group to another for assistance in gaining certain skills, or he may remain in the same group throughout his stay if the group's progress is commensurate with his needs. In each setting, the patient is encouraged to assume as much responsibility for his own care as possible. The treatment philosophy incorporates the concepts of continuity of care within the village and beyond, of contact with the community, and of responsibility testing, allowing the patient as much independence as possible. It provides multiple opportunities for therapy, using every living situation to a therapeutic advantage.

The director of Village A is currently completing the staffing of the village. The sites have been chosen for Village B, which will be near Anderson, in the Piedmont area of the state, and for Village C, which will be between Darlington and Florence, in the Pee Dee area. The department of mental health now has authorization to commission the architect for Village B.

Whether life in the villages can actually simulate life in the community remains to be seen, but we have reason for optimism. Several weeks ago we visited the office of the photographer of Village A. "When do you expect this condominium to be finished?" he asked, inquiring about the purchase price. He thought the fishing would be excellent in the manmade lake. The photographer, who knew nothing about the village system, confirmed at least our visual goal—not to produce another institution. We felt elated.

FORT MILL REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

JOHANNES HOLSCHNEIDER, B.D.A., Professor of Architecture, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

This article is condensed and reprinted from the FORT MILL REDEVELOPMENT PLAN. It is a study of the city of Fort Mill, South Carolina, by students of the Clemson University College of Architecture, under the direction of Johannes Holschneider and Harlan McClure. The Clemson Architectural Foundation received a grant from the City of Fort Mill to cover the cost of the planning and research. Neither students nor faculty received any remuneration for their work.

The image of a town, its vivacity, and its special character contribute to the inhabitants' enjoyment of a community. This image, affecting the general public's appraisal of the town, depends not only upon its aesthetic beauty but also upon the activeness of its business enterprises.

In the past two decades the Central Business District of Fort Mill, S. C., a town of approximately 5,000 inhabitants, has been deteriorating. The physical environment shows growing blight, and the activity of business is declining. Recent years have produced an increasing state of disrepair, and shopping opportunities in the center of town have diminished.

Therefore, the Fort Mill Bicentennial Commission and the City of Fort Mill jointly initiated an urban renewal effort to reverse decline of the commercial and industrial activity in the city and to restore aesthetic beauty. The Bicentennial Commission chairman, Steve McCrae, and Mayor Lunsford C. McFadden solicited the assistance of Harlan E. McClure, dean of the College of Architecture, Clemson University, in the pursuit of their goals and commissioned the College of Architecture to do a comprehensive redevelopment study reevaluating previous plans. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to take a fresh look at the nature and extent of the problems of Fort Mill and to develop a feasible solution.

This comprehensive development study was begun in September 1976 by the fifth year students of the College of Architecture and was presented to the city of Fort Mill early in March.

The students talked to the community leaders and citizens and conducted a door-to-door statistical survey to get ideas about what people want for their town in the future. A list of 70 objectives was thus obtained, and by talking with town officials, merchants, businessmen, and people on the sidewalk, these items were narrowed to a list of twenty-four. In order to find out the priorities, formal interviews of 180 townspeople were conducted. The interviews were performed in all neighborhoods of Fort Mill, and by use of the Successive Test Attitude Measuring Scale (STAMS method) produced an answer which is representative of the entire population of the town. Among the objectives ranked most important were low-cost family housing, renovation of the commercial downtown area, a downtown restaurant, a new system of bypass roads, and a youth center for teenagers.

According to the new redevelopment plan, sponsored by the town's bicentennial committee and the City, the town must combat the rapid growth of Rock Hill and Charlotte if downtown revitalization is to be effective. As evidenced by recent developments south of Charlotte and north of Rock Hill, the two urban centers are expanding into a corridor paralleling US I-77 and will eventually converge with Fort Mill. A goal of the land use proposal is to strengthen Fort Mill as a separate node within the suburban fabric of Charlotte and Rock Hill.

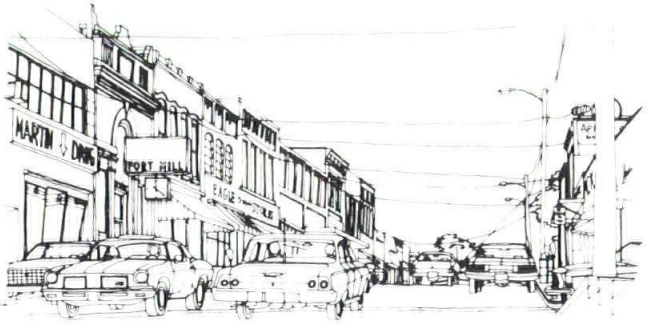
The plan proposes a greenbelt-land preserved in its natural state. To the north of the city this land will be used as a buffer to Charlotte's expansion. South of town, extending to the Catawba River, the plan calls for another

greenbelt to serve as a buffer to Rock Hill and at the same time preserve the land for future recreational purposes. The buffer to the north is feasible because of the existence of a single tract of privately owned property which is large enough to be used as an effective buffer area. The piece of land, which consists of approximately 5000 acres, is the real estate trust of the Springs and Close families - both of whom are sympathetic to the proposal.

Another aspect of the plan is a proposal for new city zoning to strengthen the city's core. To accomplish this, the plan calls for increasing the number and variety of downtown stores. This would change the land use pattern in the CBD area and to reroute some of the traffic currently going through Main Street. Downtown is to eventually become a communal center again, appealing to all age and social groups. Stores providing diversity and appeal to the family could include for example, an antique shop, appliance store, bakery, barber shop, bookstore, record shop, delicatessen, florist, hardware, and shoe store. Commercial facilities such as a new restaurant or a movie theater could feasibly keep activity happening in the CBD during the day and evenings.

The existing building of Carothers School - an empty elementary school of days gone by - should be renovated into a youth center and also provide people for the downtown area. It could house the community theater, day care center and center for the aged, all of which the citizens of Fort Mill wanted most to be built. The center is designed to complement rather than compete with the existing new recreation complex on S. C. 160. The youth center and day center were chosen second and sixth, respectively, out of twenty-four proposals in the survey, with renovation and repopulation of Main Street ranking the most popular.

Downtown Fort Mill has experienced economic decline due to inaccessible parking, poor traffic circulation, unresponsive merchandising and physical and aesthetic deterioration of the downtown.





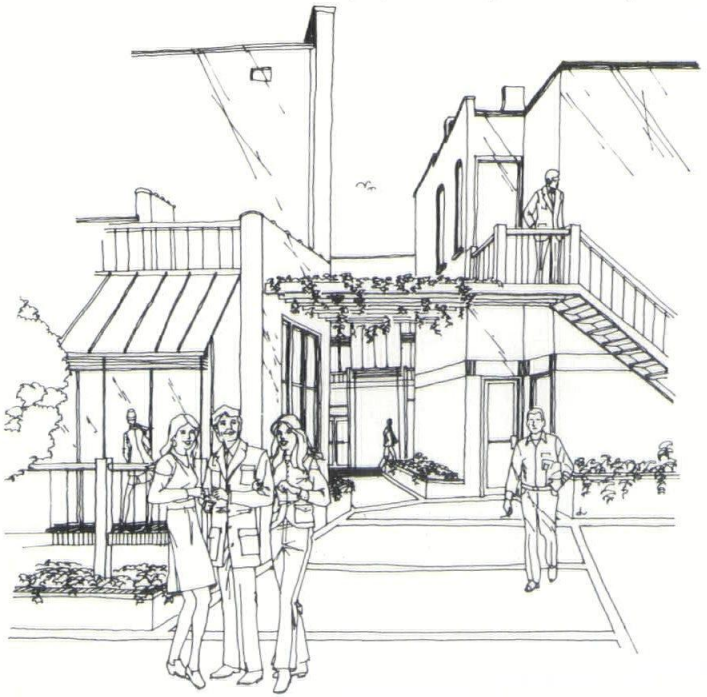
Main Street parking could be alleviated to reduce the amount of traffic and the parking spaces could be replaced by planting.

The plan discourages the growth of commercial strips outside the downtown business area because this would weaken the district. Strip commercial areas surrounding the CBD should be eliminated where possible, limiting remaining sites to a few neighborhood facilities. It must be emphasized that stores oriented to the local community must be located within the CBD for the mutual benefit of both merchants and shoppers. If stores in this category are permitted to locate elsewhere in haphazard locations, the ability of the CBD to remain a communal center is diluted. If zoning ordinances are not made to protect the Central Business District, the city of Fort Mill will lose the center of town, a blighted downtown will continue, and the commercial areas will eventually develop outside the jurisdiction of Fort Mill, leaving the city completely residential.

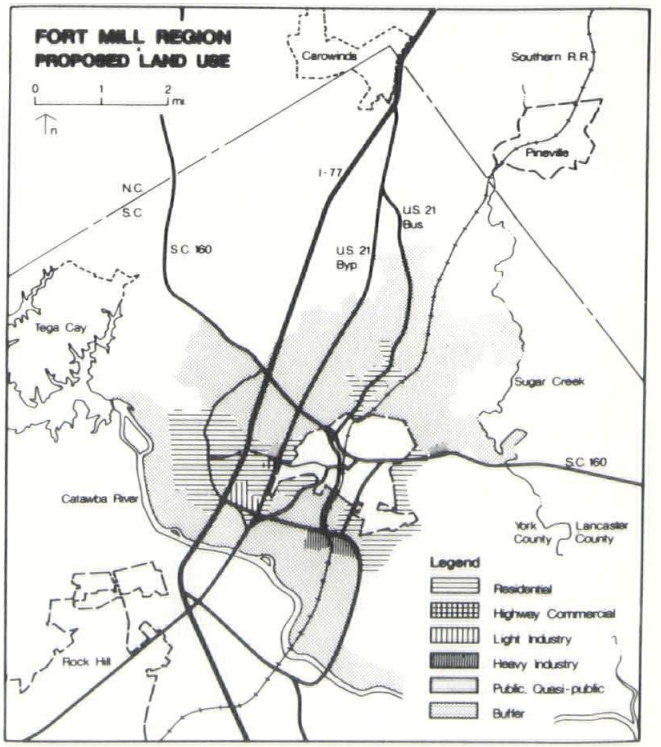
To limit traffic congestion and avoid incompatible land use, the plan limits industrial development to its existing sites in town and encourages the growth of non-polluting industry outside of town, straddling the railway with buffer zones provided between industry and residential areas.



It was our intent to retain the small town atmosphere and "quaint" quality of Fort Mill, although the future will bring extensive growth. With little expenditure, such as awning, paint and reduction of the traffic load, Main Street could become a very pleasant pedestrian space.



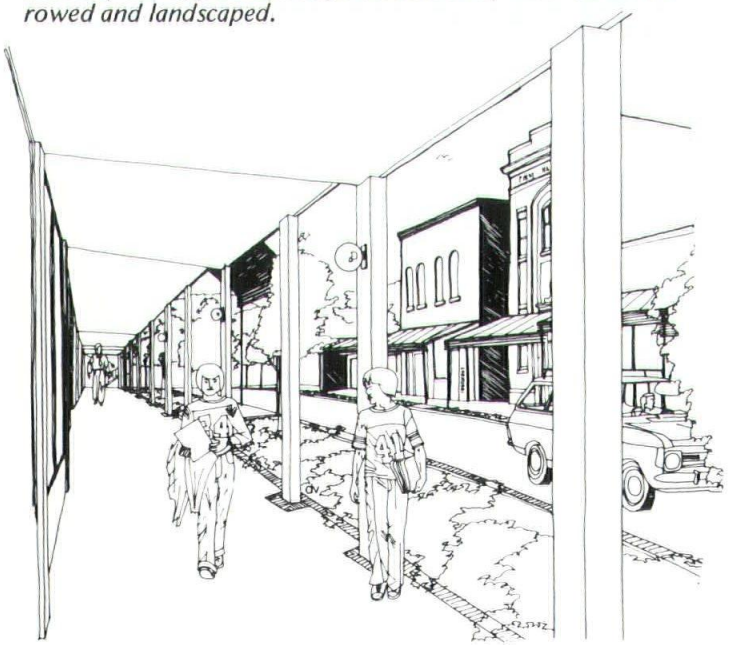
Within the immediate downtown area the plan allows a mixture of single-family, duplex, and multi-family housing to strengthen the CBD development. Much attention in the plan is paid to the rears of downtown stores. Parking areas would be placed behind the Main Street stores, with Main Street traffic reduced by building connector streets around the downtown area and eventually making Main Street a secondary road. Renovating the backs of stores would offer twice as much window display area for the shop owners as they now have and would also increase the new appeal of the CBD.



The downtown stores which line Main Street could have a covered walkway in the front and back. Telephone lines should be underground. In the latter phase of the redevelopment plan, the second stories of the Main Street buildings could be utilized with a second-story walkway covered with a canopy.



This is a view of Main Street, in one of the final development phases. The second stories of the shops have been utilized, the upper walkways constructed, Main Street narrowed and landscaped.



The Department of Housing and Urban Development has adopted rules and regulations which require all general purpose units of government to have an approved land use plan by August 22, 1977, in order to be eligible for future Section 701 comprehensive planning grants. The Town of Fort Mill has received Section 701 grant assistance in the past and should maintain its eligibility for future funds. In order to maintain this eligibility, revisions and additions need to be made in the 1970 development proposals by Wilbur Smith Associates. These revisions and additions are included in our redevelopment study.

It has become apparent that the town is embarking on a journey which commences at a crossroad and leads in several directions to the future of the town. Forces of economic and social laissez-faire are no longer applicable to a contemporary town of the late twentieth century.

Our study is directed toward the problems that have been the source of disparity, blight, and economic drain on Fort Mill. The bulk of these problems has fallen in the areas of housing, competition for space, traffic, lack of commercial diversification, inadequate response to social needs, and an impending sense of economic instability. Our report, therefore, represents the guidelines for a viable action program, including a list of financial aid programs. The whole plan resulted from the simple question of the Fort Mill Bicentennial Commission as to where to plant trees. "We started to look around for a long range project," said Bicentennial Commission Chairman Steve McCrae when the plan was presented to the City early in March. "We first thought we would go out and plant trees, but the Commission discovered that as there were no concrete plans showing the growth of Fort Mill, the Commission did not know whether the trees they planted today would be there a year later. So they decided not to plant them but to pursue the idea of a detailed plan for the development and renovation of the town. The whole idea was to get the people of Fort Mill involved in the study from the very start, and we feel it turned out to be the peoples' project."

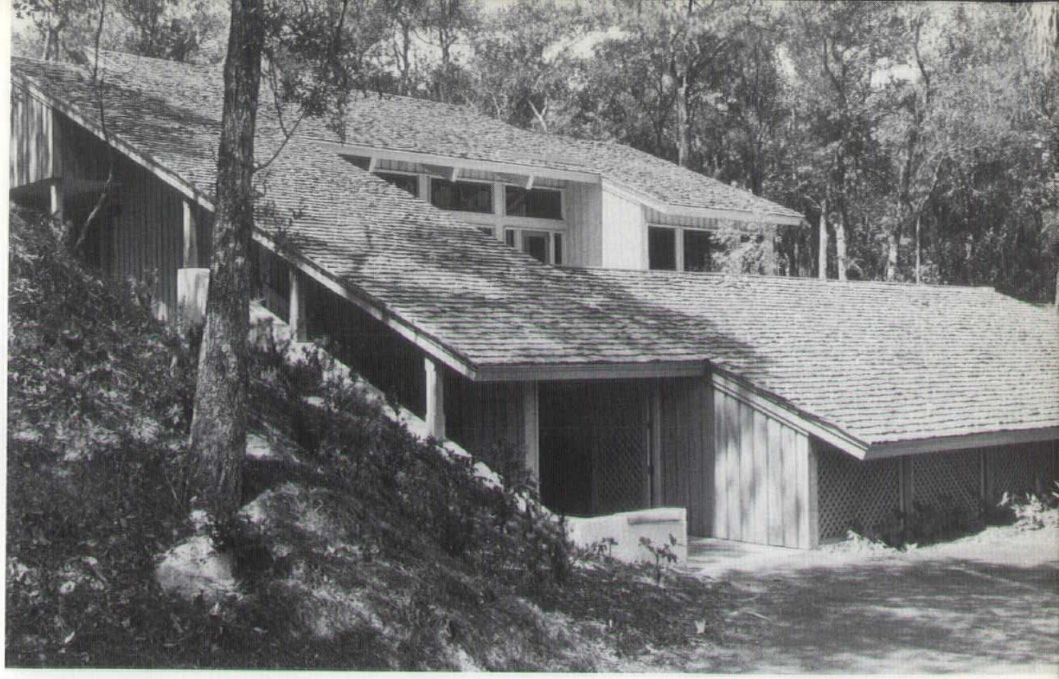
In the face of insufficient investment, technological limitations, and a social structure frequently resistent to dynamic change, Fort Mill has made valiant strides toward becoming a contemporary, thriving city. The goal of all Fort Millians must continue to be to make the town an economically healthful and beautiful place in which to live.

BUCKLEY MADDOX BROWN

Kiawah Golf Pro Shop and Golf Cart Storage Facility is located on the side of a dune, overlooking the golf course. The functions to be provided were direct visual control of golf activities; office sales, toilet and locker spaces serving foyer and exterior observation deck. Resort Management requested a design that would offer an exciting visual focal point to visitors on the entrance drive adjacent to the eighteenth fairway, and to golfers approaching the eighteenth green, without the building being a distration. The sloping roof plane connecting the two levels became an important conceptual consideration. Site configuration and functional requirements dictated a two-level structure. The wood framed upper level is supported by a concrete masonry foundation. The adjacent lightweight concrete deck on the upper level is supported by steel bar joists and steel columns covering the lower storage area. The siding material is indigenous board-on-board cypress. Red cedar handsplit resawn shakes were used on the dramatic sloping roof to create the major design element.

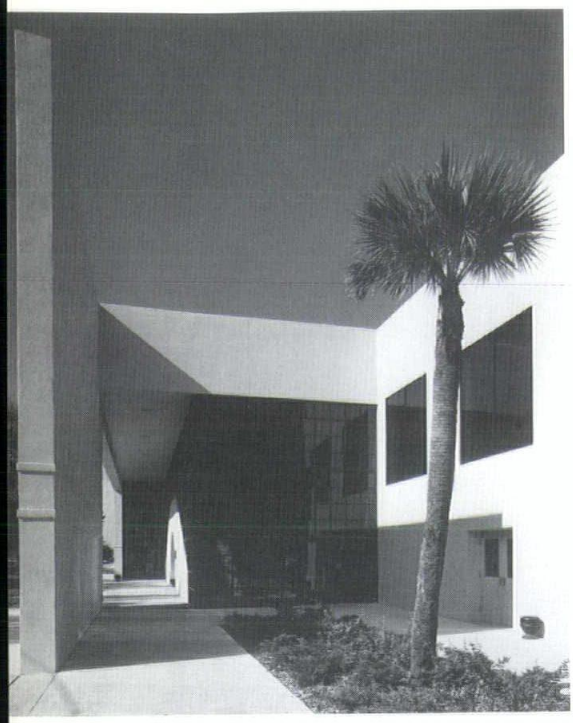
The Kiawah Tennis Pro Shop is located on a site controlled by V-12 flood zone regulations. Requirements of the project were to provide exhibition seating and viewing decks and related control, office, sales and toilet spaces. Management requested a design that blended into the environment, respected existing trees, and was compatible in massing and materials to existing buildings. A wood pile foundation was selected to get a sufficient finish floor elevation and to dramatize the views. Standard wood frame construction was used. Finish materials used were rough-sawn and board-on-board, indigenous cypress siding and a roof of hand-split resawn red cedar shakes. Exhibition stands and viewing decks were built of cypress and treated southern pine.

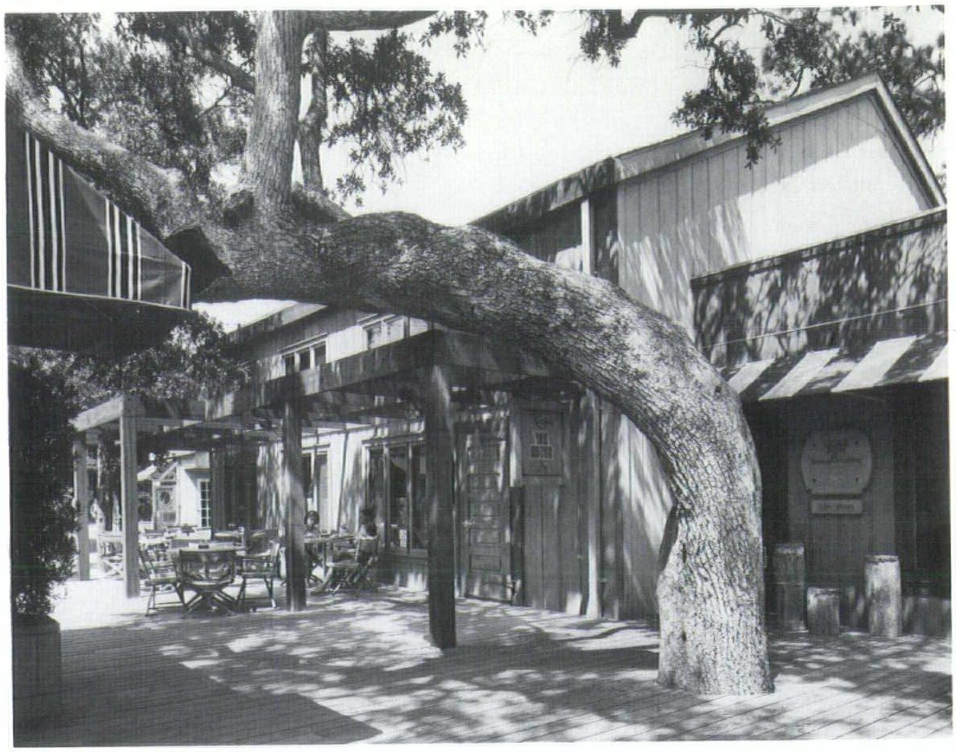
AS BUILT











LUCAS & STUBBS

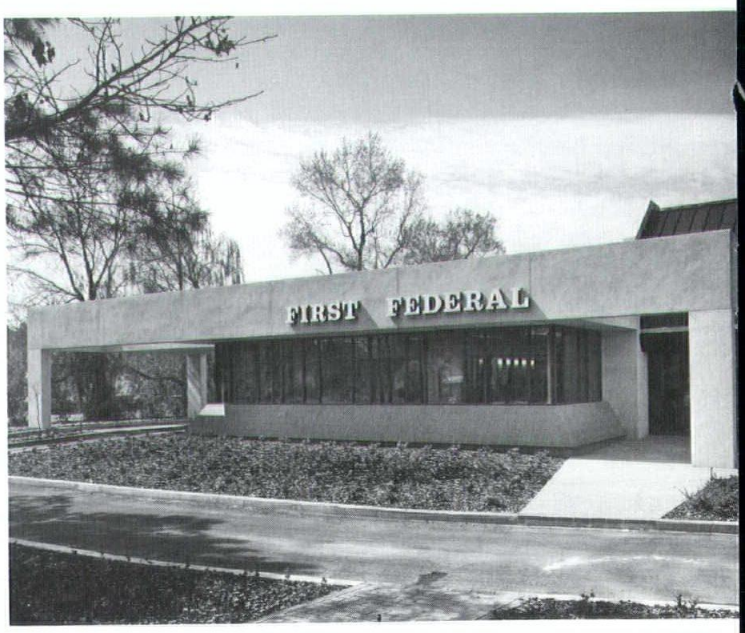
Deas Hall Physical Education Building at The Citadel features gymnasia, a competition pool, handball courts, offices and lecture halls in constant use by the cadets and the faculty. Keyed to the established theme of the campus, the structure is extremely functional and is built of durable materials.

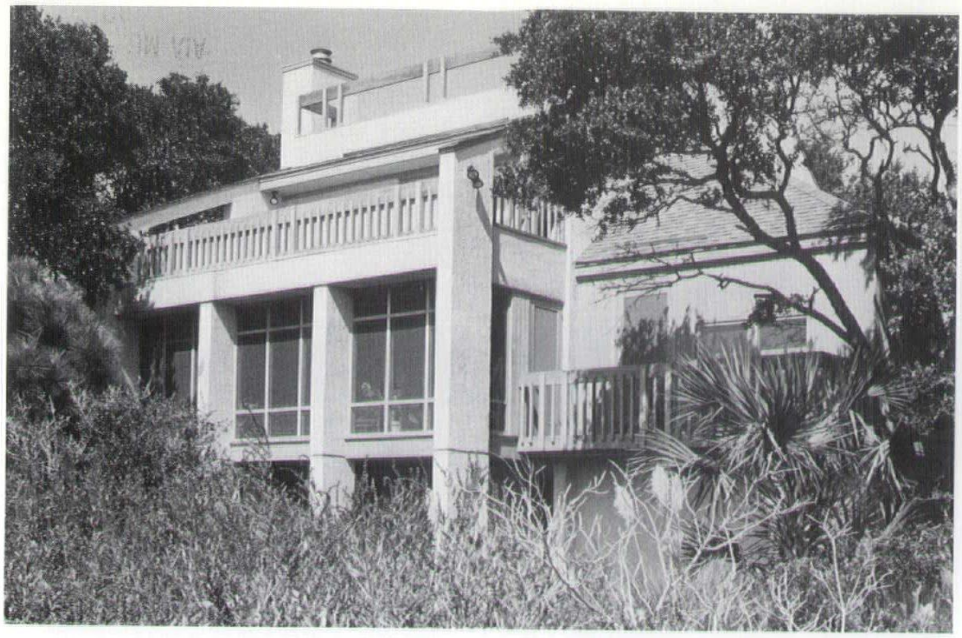
The Straw Market on Kiawah Island is a small specialty shopping center sited to disturb the natural flora as little as possible. Openings between building elements lead to a small outdoor space enclosed by various shops where people can relax and enjoy dining, art shows and other such activities.

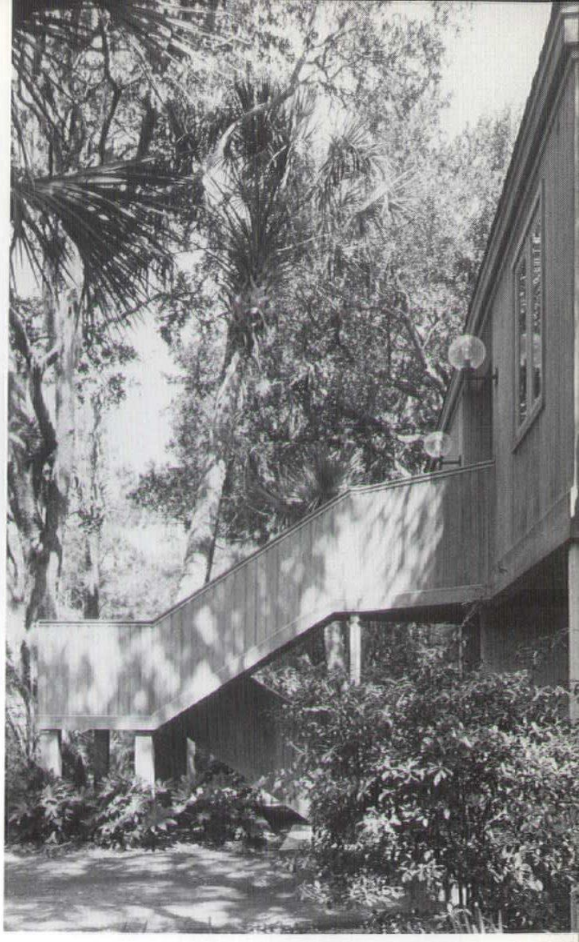
First Federal Savings and Loan of Charleston has a satellite branch office located in the city's bedroom community of Mount Pleasant and primarily designed for drive-up teller traffic. Exterior walls are of heavily textured face brick and the slope of the steep roof, clad in standing seam copper, is expressed within.

The First Federal branch office on Folly Road offers full services and contains association offices and a community room. Its design is dominated by strong simple lines with a monolithic form framing the activities inside. Extensive use of brick paving inside and out gives warmth and character to the scheme.







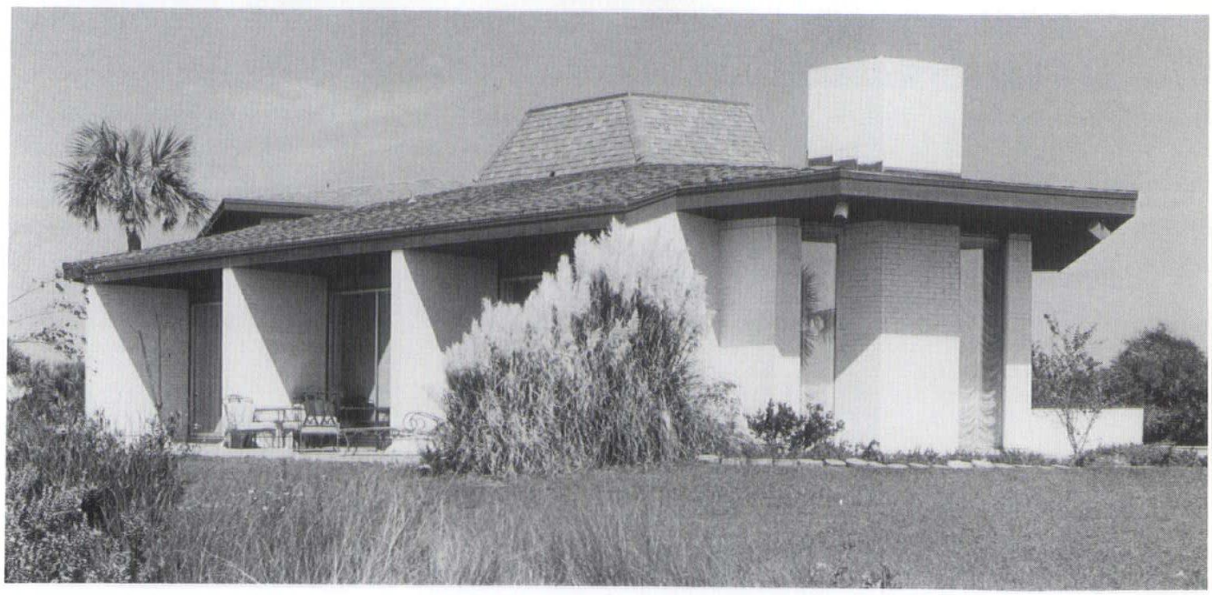




JEFFREY MARC ROSENBLUM

The Semmens Residence overlooks the marsh of Seabrook Island near Charleston. Its design is reminiscent of the traditional lowcountry beach homes which extend up and down the Carolina coast.

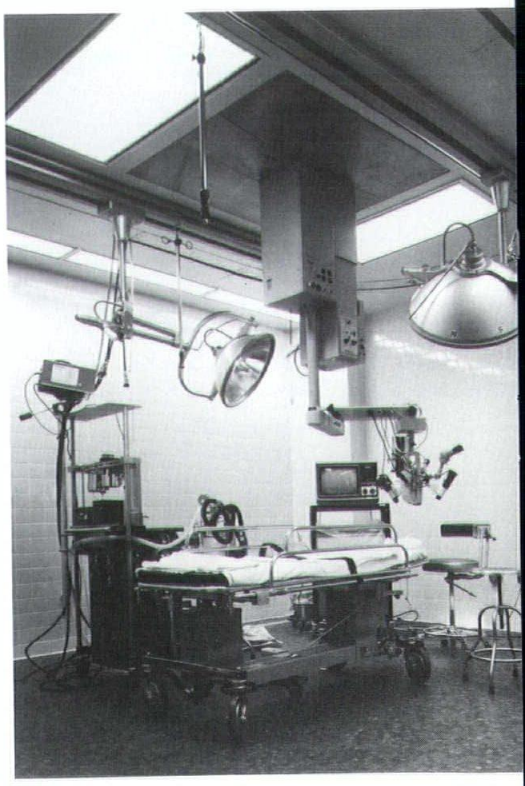
The Whitner Residence is located on the flat sands of Seabrook Island near Charleston. Its program called for gracious living and frequent entertaining. The main view is toward the ocean.

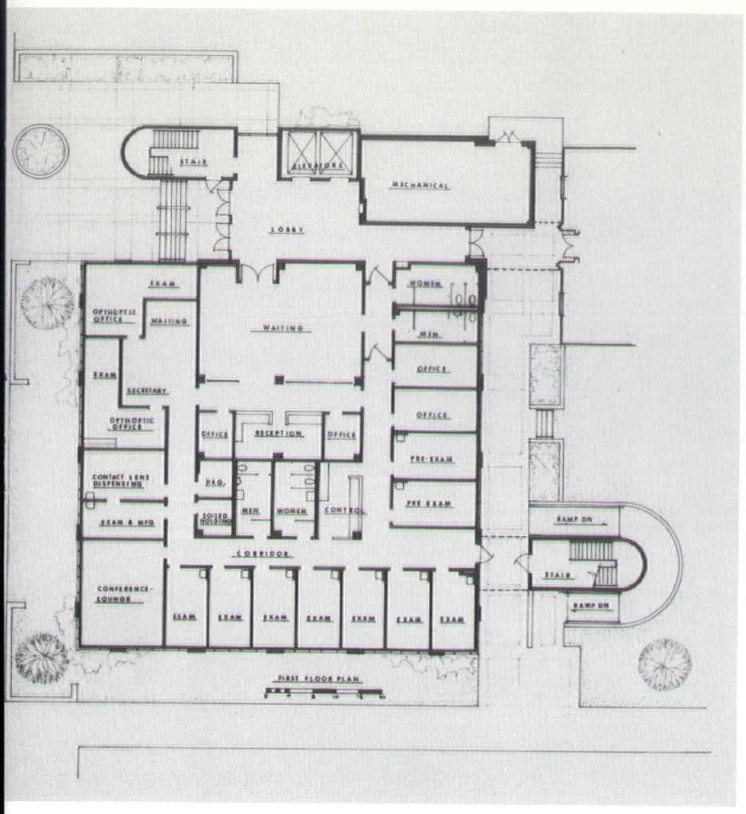


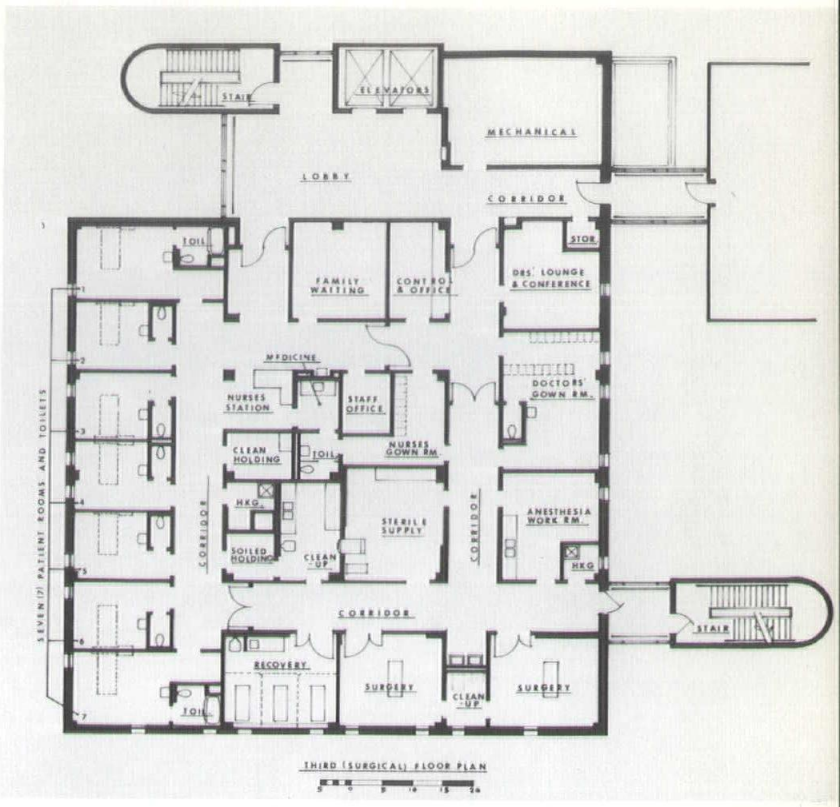


LAFAYE ASSOCIATES

The Eye Institute and Research Building provides complete clinical, training and research facilities for the entire Department of Ophthalmology at the Medical University of South Carolina, with advanced equipment for the care and treatment of referral patients with disorders and diseases of the eye. The exterior of the five story reinforced concrete structure was designed in select brickwork and exposed concrete to be compatible with other buildings on the campus. The first floor features a large out-patient clinic for resident doctors, with special contact lens and orthoptic examination rooms. The second floor provides for specialized out-patient examination and treatment, with such equipment as the Argon and Ruby Laser for the treatment of diabetic retinopathy problems. The third and fourth floor is for in-patient care, with two operating rooms, recovery room and special care patient rooms on the third floor, and 17-bed private room minimum care nursing unit for over-night patients on the fourth floor. All operations are projected by closed-circuit television for monitoring and videotaped for instant replay or review in training students and resident doctors. The fifth floor is devoted to eye research.







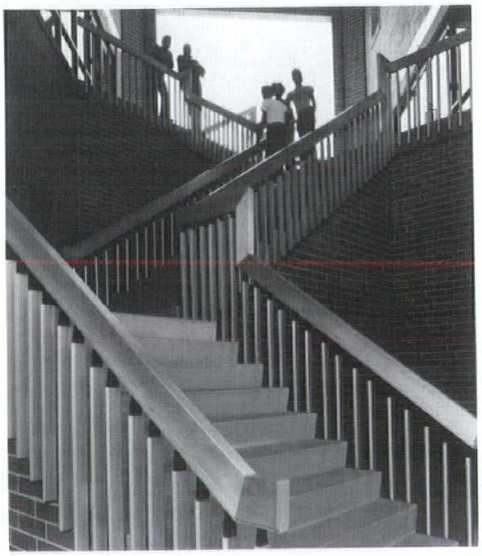
Lexington County Hospital's second phase has been recently completed, providing a total of 257 private rooms for patient health care with expanded service areas and parking. The first two floors contain the administrative and public areas, outpatient and emergency suite, radiology, laboratory, physical therapy, pharmacy, central medical and surgical supply with central storage, dietary facilities, and other service areas.

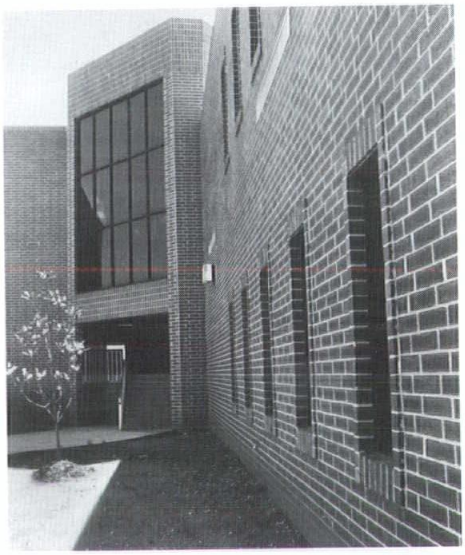
Southern Bell Columbia Area Offices are now housed in this building which consists of three 18,000 square foot floors of offices with a basement of mostly parking. The sloping site was graded to allow parking for approximately 250 cars. The structure is steel framing with brick veneer exterior walls and gypsum board on metal stud interior partitions. Floors are carpeted, ceilings are acoustic tile, and most office partitions are movable.













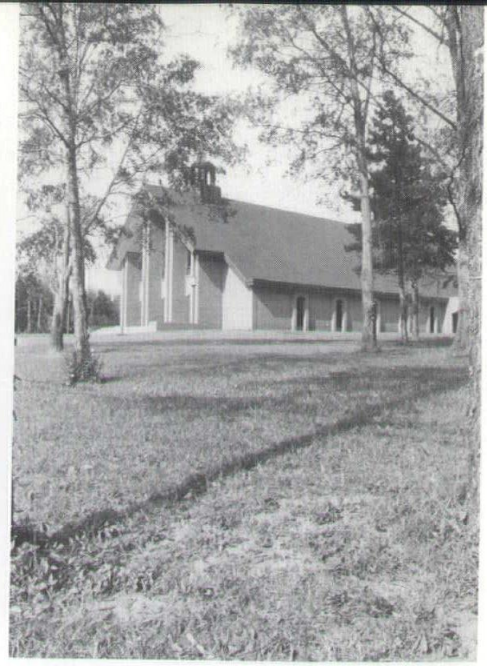
PIEDMONT ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS

The United States Army Reserve Center with Command Control and Medical Facilities for three hundred men is located at Fort Jackson. The 37,000 square feet of office and meeting space is sited on a hilltop and commands a panoramic view of the sprawling reservation. The brick exterior with precast concrete window sections complements other new structures in the fort's overall expansion program.

The Industrial Careers Center on the rapidly expanding campus at Greenville Technical College houses the industrial electronics, HVAC, welding, plumbing, building trades, automotive, and heavy equipment departments. Diagonal open stairways provide direct access to all departments. On-grade service areas are accessible to each department due to the sloping terrain. The four-building, 86,000 square foot complex is so arranged to create a heavily-used outdoor laboratory court for the building trades. The structural system of precast double tee, beams, columns and retaining walls was chosen for both speed of erection and fire protection.

The Kilgore/Lewis House is one of the few remaining truly historic homes in Greenville County. The Greenville Council of Garden Clubs has moved the house from its original location to the historic Springwood Area, the birthplace of Greenville, and has restored it as a garden center and historic landmark. Built in 1838, the house has several unique features including "faux bois" treatment on all interior doors and fake marbeling on the woodwork and mantel in the front room. The original porch at the rear was entirely reconstructed from the evidence of a single column discovered under the house. Much of the original wood moulding and cornices was carefully matched during the course of restoration. The house, which had been in a state of rapid deterioration, will now be the focal point of an extensively landscaped six-acre site.





PRATHER, THOMAS, CAMPBELL, PRIDGEON

A clinic for a group of five pediatricians in Spartanburg was developed on a sloping site in a residential neighborhood. Great care was taken to save most of the giant oak trees on the former site of two old residences. The resulting plan was a main level for the principal activity with secondary activity below.

Morningside Baptist Church of Spartanburg was completed in June 1977, providing seating space on the main floor for 500 persons. The 18,600 square foot building is the first increment in the development of a twelve acre site.

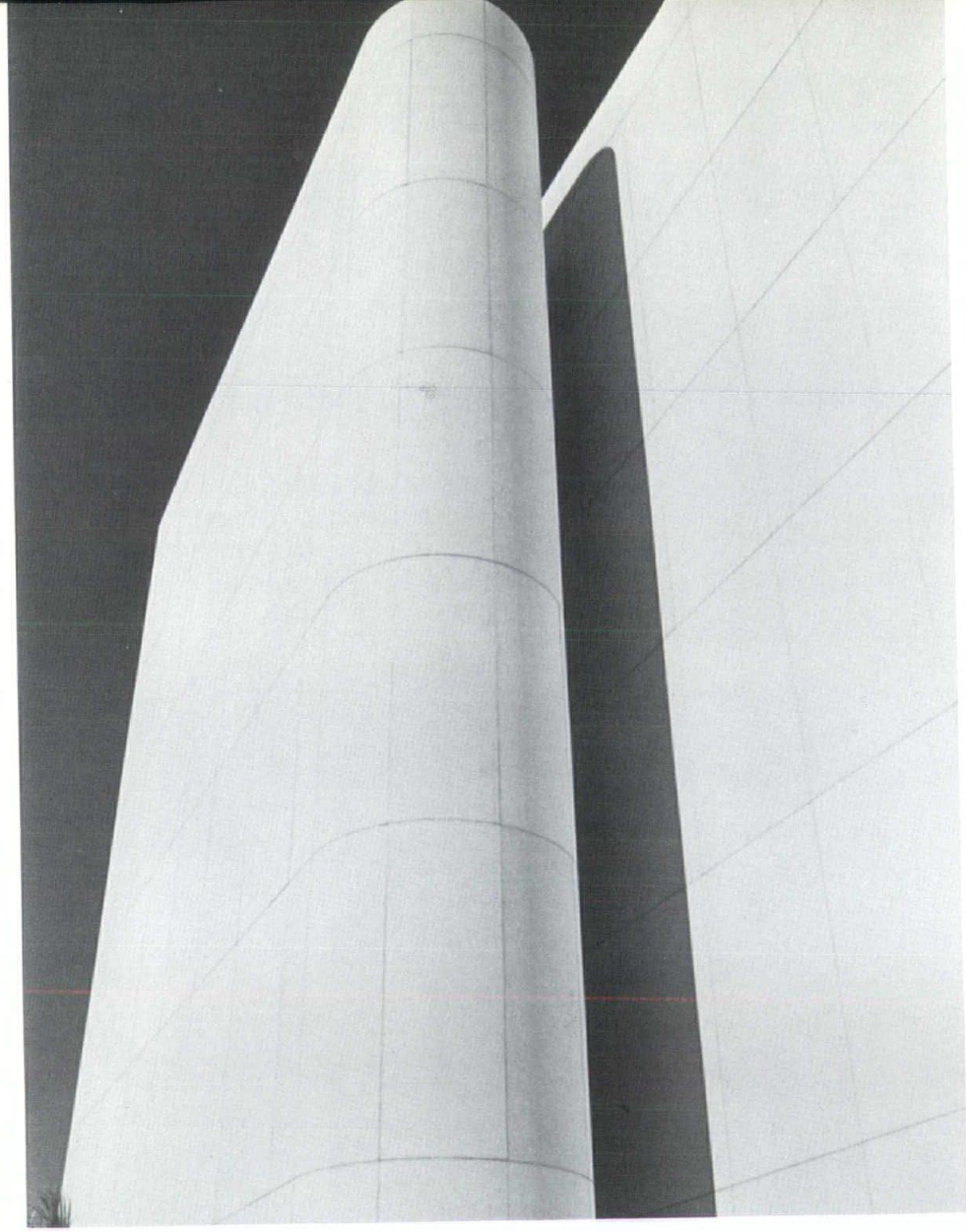
MBTB

The pedestrian bridge at the Central Correctional Institution for the South Carolina Department of Corrections in Columbia spans a major expressway connecting the Correctional Institution with the visitors' parking area. Two steel vierendeel trusses provide both the structural elements and enclosing framework for the bridge now nearing completion. Self-weathering steel and acrylic glazing were selected for their low maintenance qualities. The project also includes a visitors' center and two guard towers.



A branch facility for Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association is located in Mauldin on an old former residential site facing a major highway. Focal point of the interior is the lobby seating area with its large fieldstone fireplace and clerestory glass providing natural light. Offices with secretary's area, teller counter, and vault surround the higher ceiling lobby space. The exterior of the building is rustic and residential in character with its natural rough cedar in a herringbone pattern between wood framed windows.

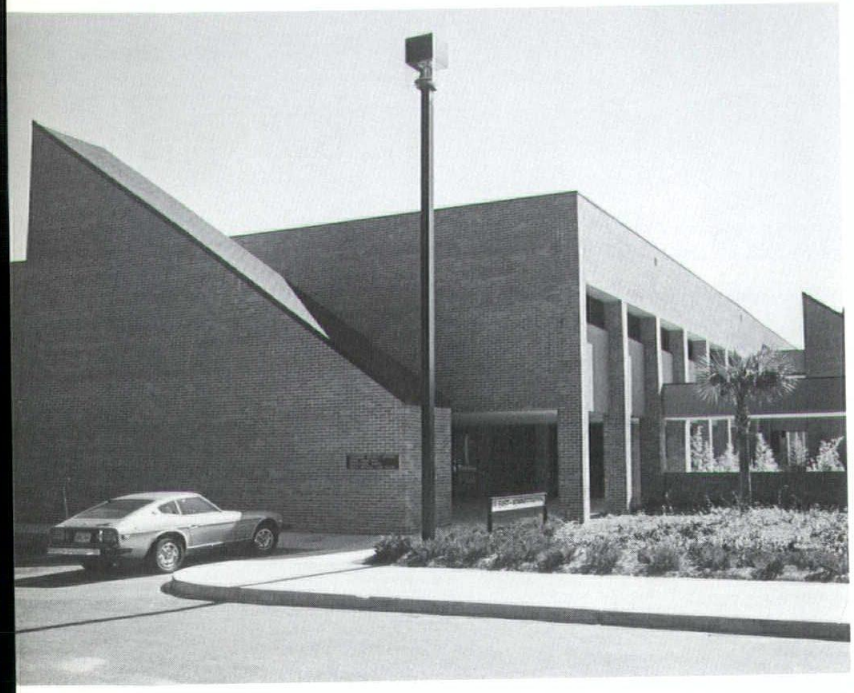




GEIGER/McELVEEN/KENNEDY

The S. C. Employment Security Commission has achieved one hundred thousand square feet of office space on six levels in its new building in Columbia. A precast concrete skin enclosed the steel structure. Bronze glass and storefront system accent the strong void versus solid window scheme.

The Evaluation and Training Center for the Commission for the Blind in Columbia is a four building complex planned for training of the adult blind with emphasis on lessening the individual's anxieties created by his handicap. The scale and feel of the architecture is designed to create a more residential and less institutional atmosphere. Provisions are made for both ambulatory and wheelchair ridden adult blind individuals. The complex encloses 75,158 square feet. The space includes dormitory areas, dining room, gymnasium with pool and bowling alley, training spaces for housekeeping and cooking, vocational training and administrative and staff facilities. Exterior materials are brick and stucco walls, black anodized aluminum windows with solar gray glass, and asphalt shingles on shed roof areas.







CARSON AND WILLIAMS

Greystone West, a 68,800 square foot commercial office building, has an exterior of brick columns, precast concrete fascia, glass fenestration with a scenic view of the Saluda River Rapids, adjacent to I-126 just north of Columbia. A window and column arrangement around a central core allows for flexible interior office and space arrangement. Primary requirements of the owner were aesthetics and economy.



FREEMAN, WELLS & MAJOR

The architects' office building provides space for conferences, private offices, drafting studio, library and administrative area. Built on a very difficult site, it spans a stream in order to make best use of the site conditions. All spaces in the office face the southern exposure which affords a pleasant view into Greenville's Cleveland Park.

Piedmont Orthopedic Clinic in Greenville is designed to accommodate the practice of ten orthopedic surgeons. The building provides five examination suites and four fully equipped cast rooms along with complete x-ray facilities, administrative space and computer equipment. The mechanical system is designed for the future addition of solar panels to assist in the heating.



SCAIA

As of December 31, 1977

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Demetrios C. Liollio, Architects & Associates
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Simons, Mitchell, Small & Donahue
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Love and Cobb
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Lucas & Stubbs Associates
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Stevens-Wilkinson, AEP
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Freeman, Wells and Major
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Clark and McCall
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Florence

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Corkern and Associates
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Portland Cement Association
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Lee and Partners
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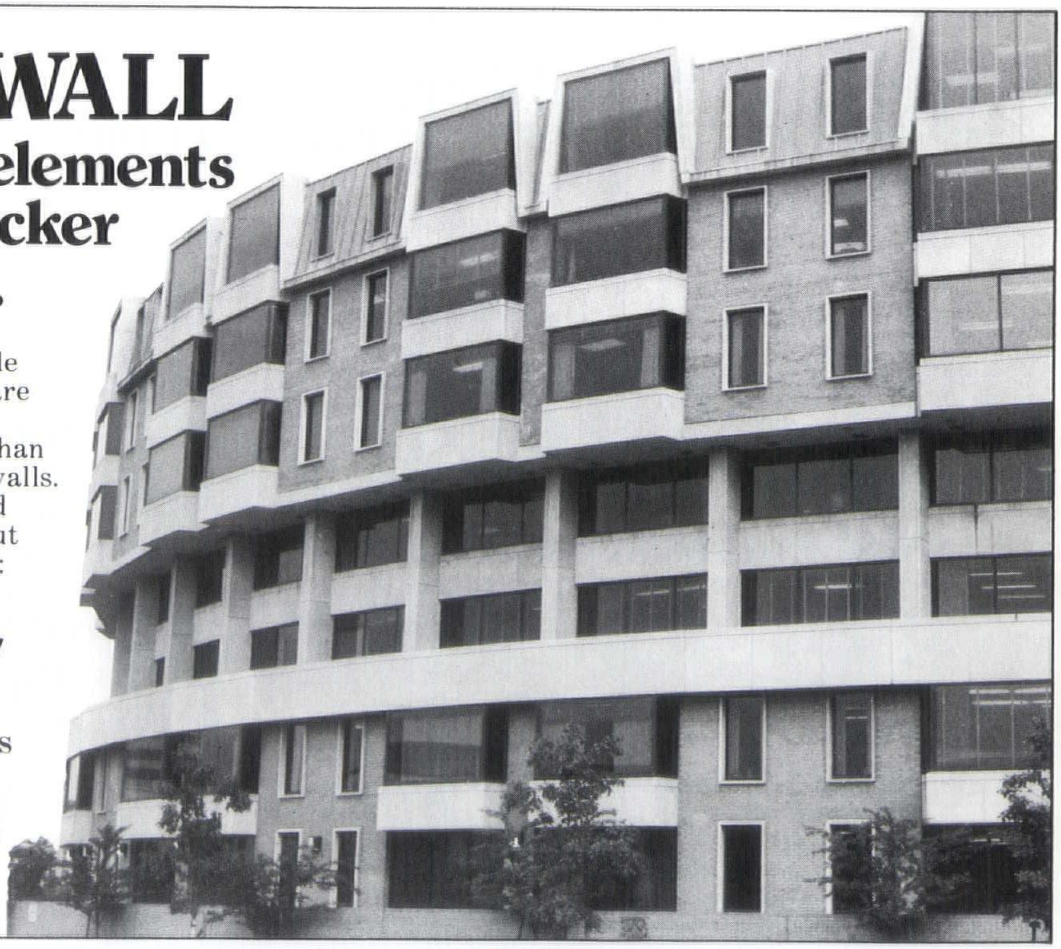
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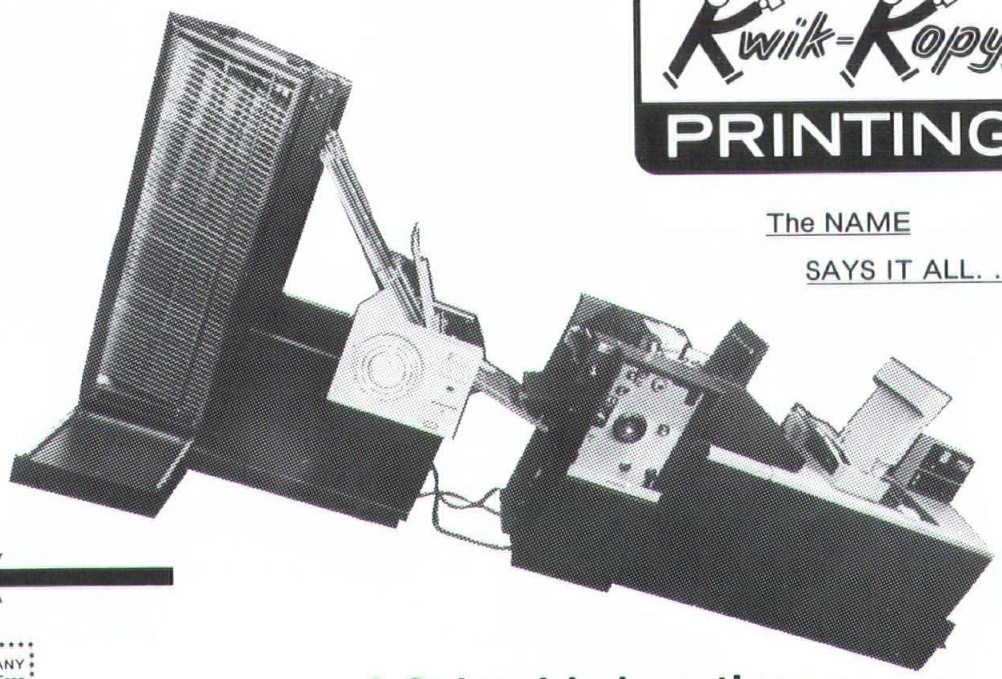
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